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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,953 | PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 2-3, 1979 | Established 1887

WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, misty early, fair later. (53-73). Sunday, fair. LONDON: Saturday, showers may settle. Temp. 71-77 (52-70). Sunday, cloudy. CHANNEL ISLANDS. ROME: Saturday, fair. Temp. 16-29 (61-84). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 19-25 (66-77).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Dr	Netherlands	1.75 Fl
Algeria	3.00 Dn	Iceland	150 Kr	Nigeria	20 K
Austria	12.5	India	Rs 8	Norway	3.25 Kr
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	25 Bfr	Israel	16.17 IS	Portugal	25 Esc
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D Kr	Jordan	0.300 JDs	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh	Kenya	Shs 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas
Egypt	50 P	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S Kr
Eire	22 P	Lebanon	£L2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S Fr
Finland	3.00 F Mk	Libya	1 Din 225	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F	Luxembourg	25 L Fr	Turkey	75 LT
Germany	1.50 D M	Madeira	27.5 Esc	US Mil (Eur)	80 Cts
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dh	Yugoslavia	12 D

Lockheed Fined For Payments to Officials in Japan

By James H. Rubin

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP) — Lockheed Corp. pleaded guilty today to federal charges stemming from payoffs to former Premier Kakuei Tanaka and other Japanese officials and agreed to pay $1,000 in fines.

The Justice Department filed a 15-count criminal information in U.S. District Court here and Lockheed pleaded guilty to four counts of wire fraud and four counts of making false statements to the government to conceal the payoffs. A criminal information is an alternative to a grand jury indictment in some criminal cases and is, in effect, a statement of criminal charges by the government.

The government said the payoffs were made from October of 1972 to August of 1974 and included $1.8 million to Mr. Tanaka.

Lockheed also pleaded guilty to misdemeanors under customs laws in connection with transporting $1,000 in Japanese currency from Los Angeles to Tokyo and $37,000 in U.S. currency from Atlanta to Tokyo in 1974.

Today's settlement ended a 2½-year criminal investigation in which the government decided not to file charges against former Lockheed Chairman Daniel Haughton and former Lockheed President Kotchian.

According to Lockheed's previous admissions to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the company paid at least $30 million secretly to government officials, military officers and consultants in 19 countries. The government said that in arranging the payoffs, Mr. Kotchian consulted with Mr. Haughton, the aerospace firm's board chairman.

The government said that Lockheed concealed from the U.S. Export-Import Bank payoffs made in Japan to get contracts to sell 21 L-1011 wide-bodied jet planes to All-Nippon Airlines, a Japanese passenger airline.

The government said that *Lockheed paid $50,000 in Japanese* currency to officials of All-Nippon for each of the first L-1011s sold to the Japanese airline. And it said that the company paid $100,000 in Japanese currency in the fall of 1972 to six Japanese political officials.

A law prohibiting bribes to foreign officials did not take effect until last year and the government cannot specifically charge that the payoffs themselves were illegal.

But the government now has used a procedure similar to today's action against Lockheed in *four* previous cases involving corporate payoffs to expose the activities and to penalize the companies with fines. There has been no criminal prosecution of individuals.

Lockheed lied to the Export-Import Bank in the early 1970s when it denied it had made payments to foreign officials to influence over-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press

Black Rhodesians jog and ride past Salisbury City Hall celebrating start of limited majority rule.

Zimbabwe Rhodesia Nation Proclaimed

Muzorewa Offers Amnesty to Guerrillas

By Serge Schmemann

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, June 1 (AP) — Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa offered "the hand of fellowship" to black guerrillas today only hours after the birth of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Africa's newest black-ruled nation.

His first official function was witnessing the swearing in of his 11 black and five white Cabinet ministers, including former Prime Minister Ian Smith. The ceremony took place beneath the portrait of Cecil John Rhodes, the British adventurer who annexed the territory for Queen Victoria and who remains a hated symbol of white supremacy for many blacks.

"We want to do something that has never been done in Africa, and that is that someone comes into power and extends a hand of fellowship to all his brethren inside and outside and that they are welcome and there is no need for confrontation or fighting or anything like that," Mr. Muzorewa, this nation's first black prime minister, said.

He urged the guerrillas to accept a government amnesty first offered in the waning days of the previous white-minority administration.

Mr. Muzorewa, a Methodist bishop educated in the United States, will also serve as defense minister in the new government, taking charge of the government's six-year-old war with guerrillas seeking to topple the Salisbury regime.

New Office

Flanked by two white policemen in khaki uniforms, Mr. Muzorewa moved into his new office today in the red brick colonial-style government headquarters. Wearing a clerical collar and a wide grin, he appeared fresh and fit as he chatted with reporters and photographers. He had spent a last night listening to the singing, dancing and tribal drumming coming from independence celebrations in Salisbury's black townships.

Mr. Muzorewa said that government policy changes would be announced, probably tomorrow.

The new government abandoned plans to ferry thousands of blacks into the capital to demonstrate support for Mr. Muzorewa. Fleets of trucks and cars had been mobilized to bring blacks into the city, and there was no immediate explanation of the cancellation.

Instead, Salisbury bustled with typical rush-hour traffic as Zimbabwe Rhodesia's prime minister began a round of meetings with his staff.

Mr. Muzorewa, 54, ushered in the birth of the nation at the stroke of midnight this morning, declaring it "the victorious minute we have struggled for and waited for over 88 years of colonial domination and subjugation." His brief radio and television address, highlighted by a plea for national unity, made no direct mention of problems facing the nation — international sanctions and isolation, an escalating guerrilla war and factional political rivalries.

Mr. Muzorewa's speech and a proclamation in the government gazette were the only official acts marking the nation's transition from white-minority rule to a government headed by blacks, with a black majority in the Cabinet and in Parliament, but with the whites retaining much power.

There were generally low-key

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Thousands Demand Autonomy

Iran Troops Open Fire On Arab Protest March

By Alex Efty

KHORAMSHAHR, Iran, June 1 (AP) — Militiamen opened fire today on thousands of Iranian Arab protesters denouncing the provincial governor and demanding the return of the bodies of comrades slain in three days of anti-government violence.

Reporters at the scene said that they saw three wounded persons evacuated by ambulances. There was no official casualty report.

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Taher Shobei Khaghani, an Arab religious leader, said that Iranian Air Force jets and helicopters attacked five Arab villages near here Wednesday and yesterday. He said that he had no details.

Military officers here in Khoramshahr, in Iran's oil-rich Khuzestan province, said that they did not know of such an attack. Reporters trying to reach the sites of the reported raids were turned back by revolutionary guards.

Simmering anger among the Arabs, who are demanding autonomy for their region, exploded into armed clashes this week between Arab gunmen and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary guards. Fighting Wednesday and yesterday claimed 25 lives in Khoramshahr and four in nearby Abadan and Ahwaz.

Thousands of demonstrators, many stripped to the waist, marched today through the streets of Khoramshahr, Iran's largest port city, demanding the bodies of the Arab dead and shouting "Stop killing Arabs!" and "Death to Madani!" Adm. Ahamad Madani is the governor general of Khuzestan and the commander of the Iranian Navy.

The group began the demonstration outside a government office complex and then marched down a broad avenue in the center of the city. The chanting crowd swept through one roadblock set up by the guardsmen but firing broke out when they approached the next blockade. Witnesses said that most of the gunfire came from guards on rooftops along the route.

Firing continued for several minutes but most of it appeared to be aimed over the heads of the demonstrators, who fled in all directions. Some of the Arabs dived under parked cars and others broke into stores to take refuge.

The guards cordoned off the city

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Import Subsidy Denied

West Will Question U.S. on Oil Policy

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS, June 1 — The Western industrial nations have planned an emergency meeting next week to debate the new U.S. oil policy, which was assailed today throughout Europe as being egoistic and damaging to the fight against the oil shortage.

The International Energy Agency, comprising 20 Western nations, including the United States, said it would assemble its permanent delegates to question Washington on its decision to allow a subsidy of $5 a barrel to U.S. importers. The time and place have not yet been announced.

Today, chief U.S. economic adviser Charles Shultz told senior European and Japanese officials at a Paris meeting of a committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that "the U.S. is not subsidizing oil imports as some people say" and that the new import rules "will not divert oil away from Western Europe," according to diplomats who were present.

Privately, U.S. officials said that European governments were overreacting to the change in regulations in part because they were not adequately explained to them in advance.

U.S. diplomats here are striving to prevent the convening of the special IEA meeting.

Lucrative Market

The American move on imports was designed to help U.S. buyers compete with rising prices on the Rotterdam spot market, a crucial source of oil for Europe during the present period of shortfalls. Lately, the Americans say, the Rotterdam market is so lucrative that oil that normally would have gone to the United States is being diverted to Europe.

European energy experts say the subsidies will simply drive the price up by $5 on the Rotterdam market.

"Carter declares oil war," said the headline of the London Daily Mirror. "The hallowed principle of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

French Envoy Released

San Salvador Embassy Hostages Freed

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR, June 1 — Twenty-five militants of the leftist Popular Revolutionary Bloc ended occupation of the French and Venezuelan embassies here today and freed five hostages held at the French Embassy.

The five included Ambassador Michel Dondenne, who said before boarding a car: "I am going home with my people, and they [the militants] are going to Panama." The four-week-old occupation ended at 12:10 p.m.

A tourist bus took 16 militants from the French Embassy to the airport under police escort. They covered their faces with handkerchiefs as they boarded the bus accompanied by Peruvian Ambassador Adelmo Risi, who said he would fly with them to Panama. The militants sang revolutionary songs and waved to spectators, some of whom broke through a police cordon to shake their hands.

Some confusion remained over their final destination. The Mexican government had announced that it had given them political asylum, and that arrangements were being made to fly them to Mexico on a French plane. French special emissary Phillipe Cuvillier had said that a French Air Force transport had arrived here.

The Panamanian government said yesterday that it had withdrawn an asylum offer. A plane from Panama that arrived last night returned to Panama empty.

The French Embassy was seized on May 4 by gunmen backing the group's demands for release from prison of five of its leaders. The Costa Rican Embassy was seized at the same time, but that occupation ended three days later when Ambassador Julio Esquivel and his staff escaped. The three militants who had held them captive flew to exile in Panama.

The Venezuelan Embassy was occupied on May 11. The eight hostages there, including Ambassador Santiago Ochoa, escaped nine days later, but the nine gunmen stayed on until today.

Human rights organizations here say that more than 90 persons have died in violence related to the occupations. Twenty-three persons were killed in front of the cathedral on May 8 when police fired on a demonstration. Police killed 14 persons as they tried to bring food to the militants in the Venezuelan Embassy on May 22.

Swiss Charge d'Affaires Hugo Wey was killed by three unidentified gunmen who ambushed him on Wednesday as he drove to work. No group has claimed reponsibility, but leftist guerrillas issued a warning three weeks ago that all diplomats in the country would be "treated as if we are at war."

Shortly before the occupations ended today, Mr. Cuvillier and Ambassador Risi, the dean of the diplomatic corps in El Salvador, could be seen talking with the leftists on the steps of the French Embassy. Police and troops were withdrawn, and the 16 militants emerged, later followed by the hostages.

Fight Vietnamese

ol Pot Group Considers oalition With Rightists

By Henry Kamm

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (NYT) — Sary, deputy premier in the bodian government overwn by the Vietnamese invasion January, said Thursday that former regime of Premier Pol now leading a resistance move- from a mountain redoubt, ready to enter into coalition its former rightist enemies and ibly cede leadership of a nalist movement to them.

In an interview, Ieng Sary, who he left the jungle headquarters Saturday to participate in a ting of the nonaligned bloc did not rule out the possibility Prince Norodom Sihanouk bt assume leadership of such a ed anti-Vietnamese front.

e said that that could be conplated despite the prince's ement in Peking that he consid- Pol Pot his principal enemy having killed vast numbers of nbodians. "Frankly, we consid- Sihanouk a patriotic personali- Ieng Sary said.

The Cambodian leader said the Pot government was "not inst negotiations with Vietnam, they must be based on the withwal of Vietnamese troops." He , however, that withdrawal was a precondition for talks. Ieng y voiced doubt that Vietnam ready to negotiate.

The implication throughout the two-hour interview was that Vietnam controlled all of Cambodia except for one or two pockets, although he contended that guerrilla forces were striking at the Vietnamese throughout the country.

The deputy premier, who is the second most important person in the Pol Pot regime and conducts its foreign affairs, paid high tribute to Thailand's attitude in the continuing war. He said:

"It is a very good attitude. It is also in the interest of Thailand. If Cambodia became a Vietnamese satellite, it would have direct repercussions on Thailand. On that basis, we are convinced that relations with Thailand will continue to improve."

Mindful of sparing Thailand's officially neutral position, Ieng Sary declined to specify Thailand's actions in support of the anti-Vietnamese struggle. But authoritative Cambodians confirmed reports from Thai military sources that the Thai army on the border was allowing the Pol Pot forces to purchase Thai rice.

Moreover, Pol Pot troops in considerable strength have frequently escaped Vietnamese pursuit recently by crossing into Thailand, marching on roads paralleling the frontier and re-entering Cambodia in safer areas. They have often brought with them long columns of straggling civilians, whom they have forced, in full view of Thai troops and other observers, to accompany them.

Ieng Sary acknowledged the problem but said that orders had been given to the resistance forces not to force people to return to Cambodia against their will. Thai military sources have made it clear that if the Cambodian troops do not make the civilians return, Thai troops will. Thousands of Cambodians have been pushed back by Thai authorities, who concede that it is likely that those forced across the border face death as "traitors" against the Pol Pot movement.

The deputy premier, who flew here from Bangkok Wednesday, said the Pol Pot forces would need outside help to launch a campaign to force the Vietnamese out of Cambodia. He refused to name Thailand as a channel for such help but said by implication that the resistance forces had no hold on the coastline, which is the only other route of access.

Well-placed Cambodian sources said frankly that Thai assistance would be required.

Ieng Sary is the first person to have emerged from Cambodia representing the fallen regime since he himself proceeded, also via Thailand, to Peking immediately after the fall of Phnom Penh on Jan. 7.

Ieng Sary spoke warmly of Thailand's assistance. Tears came to his eyes when an acquaintance told him of the starving and forlorn condition of Cambodian refugees reaching Thailand in recent weeks.



AP

Ieng Sary

The regime in which he played a leading role while it was in power was responsible for thousands of such refugees crossing the border since 1975 in similar misery and thousands more who died on the way.

Going for the first time beyond the Pol Pot regime's standard denial of charges of killing countless thousands of Cambodians during its nearly four years of rule, Ieng Sary charged that Vietnamese agents infiltrated into Cambodia had committed atrocities to black-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Italy Starts Voting Sunday In Parliamentary Election

ROME, June 1 (Reuters) — Italy's general election campaign ended today with polls forecasting a gain of parliamentary seats for the ruling Christian Democrats and a drop in support for the Communist Party in the voting Sunday and Monday.

That would provide the first electoral setback for the Italian Communists in 25 years.

About 42 million Italians over the age of 18 are eligible to vote for 630 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and 36 million over the age of 21 for 315 seats in the Senate.

43.5 Percent Expected

Twenty-eight parties are campaigning for seats, but the key issue is how the bargaining positions of the major parties and some pivotal smaller groups will be changed. All signs point to a long period of power-bargaining that could last until autumn.

According to the latest public opinion poll, the Christian Democrats, who have led every Italian government since World War II, are expected to win 43.5 percent of the vote, compared to 38.8 percent in the last election. The Communists, who scored major gains in the last vote in 1976, are expected to drop from 34.4 percent to 29.5 percent.

It has been the Communist demand for seats in the cabinet that has dominated a generally lackluster campaign. The premature election was forced when the Communist Party withdrew its support for the government in January and demanded cabinet posts in a coalition led by Premier Guilio Andreotti.

Premier Andreotti, either in power or very close to it since 1947, and his Christian Democratic party have resisted the Communist demands. Mr. Andreotti, 60, has been a caretaker premier leading a short-lived coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Republicans.

"If it is not possible to produce a better government, the present government would act as a bridge while more solid structures are built," the premier said during the campaign.

The Communists have said that they will refuse to support the government unless they are given cabinet posts. A frequent Communist complaint has been: "They don't want us in the government, they don't want us in opposition. What on Earth do they want?"

A complicating factor for the Christian Democrats is the position taken by the third-place Socialist Party, which has said it would throw its support for a full five-year parliament behind a new government including the Socialists. But, as a price, Socialist leader Bettino Craxi has demanded full equality of treatment" in a new cabinet, even though the Christian Democrats are likely to be at least three times bigger than the Socialists in parliament.

Mrs. Gandhi, Son Cited on Charges Of Power Abuse

NEW DELHI, June 1 (AP) — New allegations of abuse of power by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her son Sanjay appear in an official inquiry report handed to the government yesterday, the news agency United News of India reported.

The 1,600-page report alleges that Mr. Gandhi, 32, was able "on the strength of the office of his mother" to buy 445 acres of farmland at below market prices for a planned automobile factory, and to extort money from prospective car dealers that he never returned, the agency said.

The government has yet to say what action it plans on the report, which the agency said was based on hearings conducted before a Supreme Court justice. Mrs. Gandhi and her son are free on bail in several cases stemming from alleged abuses of power during Mrs. Gandhi's emergency rule from 1975 to 1977. Mr. Gandhi is appealing a conviction for conspiracy to destroy a film satirizing his mother's regime, for which he was sentenced to two years of hard labor.

Europe Divided on Parliament's Role

This is the first article in a series on the European elections.

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 1 (IHT) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt hopes it will rise above national parliaments and accelerate European unity. French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing regards it as the focal point of European public opinion. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sees it as a platform to urge reforms in the Common Market. Many politicians from smaller nations see it as a club to get to know like-minded politicians from neighboring countries.

These clashing national conceptions of the European Parliament's role and powers are a symptom — and also a partial cause — of the confusion and indifference that characterizes most of the campaigns in the nine countries about to elect the Parliament for the first time by universal suffrage.

Almost 200 million voters in Western Europe are eligible to cast ballots next week to choose their representatives for the Parliament, the European Economic Community's legislative assembly. It is the world's largest democratic electoral community and the first Europe-wide election.

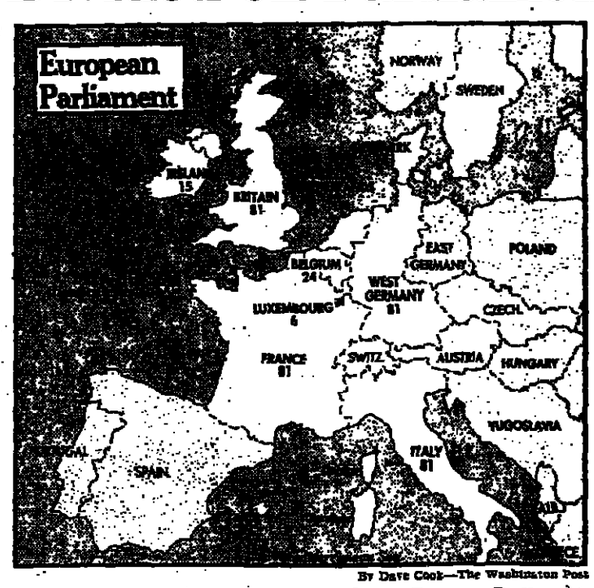
But the national campaigns have failed to generate the new interest in European integration that many Common Market officials and candidates had hoped for.

Pollsters say that the electorate knows little about the European Parliament and about what its future role might be. The campaigns have been conspicuously lacking in direct debate about how the Parliament will work and what actual political impact it can have on people's politics and everyday lives.

Legally, the introduction of direct elections does not change the Parliament's powers, which are very limited.

Unlike most national parliaments, the European body cannot make laws or raise funds, and it has only marginal influence on EEC spending. All these powers remain in the hands of the member governments, which decide the Common Market's policies in secret summits and ministerial meetings.

Its two powers, to freeze the EEC budget at the level of the previous year and to dismiss the 13 commissioners who run the Common Market bureaucracy in Brussels, are clumsy to use. On the first, the Parliament usually wants to see more spending on regional development, so blocking the budget is counterproductive. If incensed by an EEC commissioner, it can only fire the whole team, not the individual offender.



By Dave Cook—The Washington Post

Map numbers show seats of each country in new European Parliament.

The significance of the Parliament may not start to emerge until some time after the votes are counted on June 10. (Voters go to the polls on June 7 in Britain, Denmark and Ireland, but their ballots will be sealed until the polls close in the other six EEC countries three days later.) But most observers expect the new Parliament to be more assertive and more visible than its predecessor.

Members Were Named

It will be different primarily because its 410 members will be democratically elected. The old 198-member Parliament comprised persons appointed from the member-country parliaments, and it amounted to a talking shop.

Despite their unchanged powers, the new parliamentarians will have enhanced moral authority. They will make more impact — if only to justify their existence to the voters. Most will not be members of their own national parliaments and they undoubtedly intend to meet more often than the old pace of one week a month either in Luxembourg and Strasbourg, France.

Quarrels start when different countries explain their expectations for the new Parliament.

Mr. Schmidt said last fall he expected that a directly elected Parliament would demand more power, as parliaments have tended to do in modern history.

His remark caused an uproar in France, where many people suspect that West Germany sees the Parliament as a kind of Trojan horse for German influence, a supranational institution where West German economic power can be wielded within European countries without

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Pontiff Is Due Saturday in Warsaw

Anxious Poland Awaits Pope's Arrival

WARSAW, June 1 (Reuters) — A wooden cross towered over the main square here today as Poland prepared to greet Pope John Paul II on his return to his native land tomorrow. He will be the first pontiff to visit a Communist country.

The 10-meter-high cross was erected unexpectedly overnight near the open-air altar in Victory Square where the pope will celebrate Mass. Nuns knelt in prayer near the altar today and millions of Poles made their way to points on the route of the pontiff's nine-day tour.

Journalists returning from an advance visit to the hilltop monastery shrine of Czestochowa, which the pope will visit Monday, reported that there was tension in the area because miners and factory employees had been ordered to work that day. But otherwise Poland, a heavily Roman Catholic nation, appeared to be in festive mood.

After arriving at Warsaw airport, where he will be greeted by state authorities and the 70 Polish bishops, the pope will travel eight miles to the center of Warsaw. He will go first to pray in the Warsaw Cathedral, an austere gothic edifice that, like the rest of the capital's old quarter, was reconstructed in detail after being razed by the Nazis in 1944.

Meeting at Palace

The pope's next engagement will be a meeting with Poland's Communist leaders at the 18th century Belvedere Palace, outside which workmen were painting lamp posts today. The pontiff will talk with President Henryk Jablonski; Edward Gierek, the Communist Party leader, is expected to participate.

They are not expected to discuss church-state relations. Both church and political sources expect them to confine their discussions to generalities and to resolve to live peacefully together, despite ideological differences.

Typical of the compromise in Polish church-state relations is the state-controlled television network's decision on coverage of the pope's visit. After long negotiations, it was decided to give national coverage only to the pope's activities tomorrow in Warsaw, his visit next Thursday to the site of the Nazi concentration camp of Auschwitz and his departure June 10 from Cracow, where he was archbishop before becoming pope last October.

Regional Polish television will cover the pope's visit Sunday to Gniezno, the cradle of Polish nationalism, and his appearances in Czestochowa and Cracow.

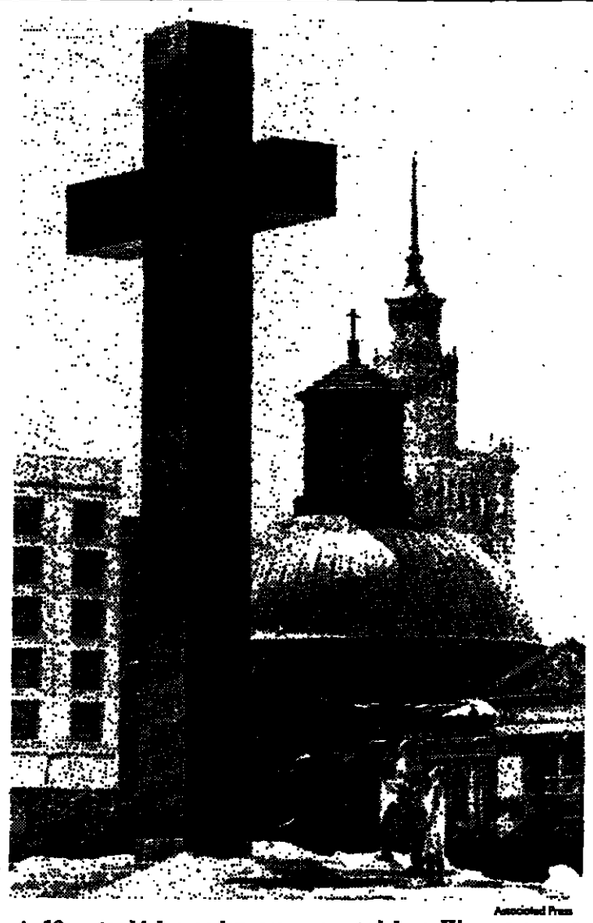
More Coverage Urged

Church representatives had urged extensive coverage of the pope's tour, while the government wanted minimal coverage. Polish television transmissions can be received in adjacent areas including Lithuania, a Soviet republic with a predominantly Roman Catholic population.

A priest complained that were more flags in Cracow than in Warsaw and that the West would see most of the pope's tour on television "while we in Warsaw will only see a bit of it."

Youngsters were camping today outside St. Anne's Church in Warsaw, where the pope will meet young Catholics in a dawn encounter Sunday. Churches in the old quarter of Warsaw were decorated with the red and white national colors and the yellow and white papal colors.

The mood was relaxed and onlookers cheerfully applauded a Western group that staged a brief pro-disarmament demonstration with a long cloth banner. Police detained them for questioning but one of the demonstrators, Miriam Bruckner of West Germany, said that they did not expect severe treatment.



Associated Press

A 10-meter-high wooden cross, erected in a Warsaw square where Pope John Paul II is to celebrate Mass, appears to dwarf the city's Protestant Rotunda Church and the Palace of Culture.

Iranian Troops Open Fire On Arab Demonstrators

(Continued from Page 1)

to isolate the Arabs. The government said that it had sent 3,000 more revolutionary guards to Khuzestan to protect the oil fields north and east of Khoramshahr and the refinery at Abadan, 18 miles to the southeast. But although most of the oil workers are Arabs and there was some fighting in Abadan and Ahwaz, the chief oil field city, the National Iranian Oil Co. said that there had been no interruption in production.

After today's fighting, revolutionary guards set up roadblocks on the main roads into Khoramshahr, searching all vehicles and travelers to prevent armed Arabs from elsewhere in Khuzestan from reinforcing the insurgents here.

Meanwhile, firing squads in the northern city of Tabriz executed three army officers — a colonel, a major and a warrant officer — for murder, and a sergeant was executed in Mashad, also on murder charges, Tehran radio said.

U.S. Denies Interference

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI) — The United States denied today that it was interfering in Iran's internal affairs and said that relations between the two countries must be based on mutual respect.

The State Department comment followed several days of charges by Iranian religious leaders, government figures and broadcasters that the United States was fomenting unrest in the country.

"We have not interfered in Iranian internal affairs and we have no intention of doing so," the State Department said. "We have stated this to the Iranians and asked that they bring to our attention any specific concerns they may have. We very much want to see a steady improvement in relations on the basis of mutual interest and respect."

A department spokesman said that the U.S. ambassador-designate to Iran, Walter Cutler, would remain in Washington until relations improved.

Mexico Grants Shah Visa, Not Asylum

MEXICO CITY, June 1 (UPI) — Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran has been granted a tourist visa and will visit Mexico in the next few days, Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda said today. He said that the shah had not been granted political asylum.

Mr. Castaneda said that he had sent orders to the Mexican consul in the Bahamas, where the shah has been living in exile for the last few weeks, to issue the former Iranian monarch a tourist visa.

Health Offices Burn in Ulster

BELFAST, June 1 (AP) — Masked gunmen destroyed the Health and Social Security Department offices here yesterday in a firebomb attack, police said. The raiders burst into the building, ordered staff out and planted incendiary bombs which exploded 20 minutes later, starting a fire that gutted the building.

The attack was the latest in a daily series of bombings and shootings blamed on the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army. Earlier in the day, three police officers were wounded when a booby-trapped car exploded in the predominantly Protestant town of Ballymena north of Belfast.

A police spokesman said that masked gunmen, believed to be Protestant extremists, attacked the Belfast home of IRA member Robert Kerr, 23, jailed yesterday for two killings last year.

Europe Leaders Divided On Future of Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

arousing the anti-German sentiments left in the wake of World War II.

Former Chancellor Willy Brandt, who heads the list of Mr. Schmidt's Socialists, has been more guarded, subsequently, in expressing German hopes of seeing the Parliament eventually gain more authority.

Veto Promised

To reassure French opinion, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing vowed that France would veto any parliamentary move to expand its powers beyond the EEC's Treaty of Rome provisions.

The French leader has a different view of the Parliament's role in the development of European institutions. "It will be an authentic expression of European opinion," he said shortly before the official campaign opening. "The creation of a European monetary system would have been easier if a European Parliament had been clamoring for action to stabilize exchange rates," he said.

Equally adamant with the French that the Parliament should not infringe on national sovereignty, British political parties intend to use the assembly to air complaints that the Common Market agricultural subsidies penalize British consumers and threaten EEC financial equilibrium.

British commentators predict that the Parliament's specialized subcommittees will become investigative bodies to probe European policy-making and its implementation by the EEC Commission in Brussels.

All this speculation reflects the widespread impression that the European Parliament, once it has a popular mandate, will want to start making its weight felt.

But the new Parliament's exact composition will influence its clout. Many candidates are relatively inexperienced politicians, and the few internationally known figures in the campaign may not become active members.

Each of the EEC's four most populous nations — Britain, France, Italy and West Germany — will have 81 seats, with smaller representation from the five other member countries. (Smaller countries will have a disproportionately large number of seats compared with their share of the European electorate.)

Greece has been accepted into the EEC but its membership must be ratified by the new Parliament. In voting, most nations are using a proportional system: Each party picks its slate of candidates, then gets a share of seats proportionate to its share of the votes. If the list of Health Minister Simone Veil in France, for instance, gets a quarter of the vote, then Mrs. Veil and the 20 candidates on her list win seats.

Theoretically, this system favors the chances of smaller parties, and the West German ecologists, for instance, may send someone to Strasbourg.

In Britain, each seat is contested separately, so the two major parties are expected to divide the seats, heavily in favor of the Conservatives.

In the European Parliament, business is conducted largely by the groups formed by allied parties from different countries. The Socialists — embracing both British and West German Social Democrats and French Marxists — are the largest group, followed by the Christian Democrats, then the Liberals and finally the Communists. The French Gaullists and British Conservatives are isolated in small splinter groups.

Balance of Power

Forecasts show the general power balance remaining about the same in the new Parliament. Although the Socialists will be the largest single party, the center-rightist parties will have a slight edge over the combined Socialists and Communists, polls predict.

The political exposure in the Parliament may advance the process of forming Europe-wide political parties — or at least color the domestic outlook of some parties because of their contacts with like-minded groups in the supranational body.

Zoo Swans Stolen in U.S.

DENVER, June 1 (AP) — Zoo officials here say that thieves made off this week with four rare whooper swans, including the only adult breeding pair in the United States.

South Vietnamese Loyalists

Refugees Report Resistance in Vietna

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, June 1 (NYT) — Small groups of former South Vietnamese soldiers and mountain tribesmen are still carrying on sporadic resistance to the Communists in the Central Highlands, according to several Vietnamese refugees who recently arrived here by boat.

The refugees, including a former captain in a South Vietnamese airborne division, reported taking part in ambushes of Communist trucks on jungle roads and the assassination of Communist policemen in a provincial town. Their accounts are among the first direct reports of continued armed opposition in Vietnam, although the refugees added that the number of persons involved was gradually diminishing.

"We lacked guns, we lacked food, and we were running out of hope," said the one-time parachute captain, Tran Manh Quynh. Mr. Quynh joined the resistance after escaping from a so-called re-education camp in Bien Hoa, near Saigon. He had been confined there for three years following the end of the war in April, 1975.

A morose, laconic man of 28 whose experience has left him almost inarticulate, Mr. Quynh claimed that he had 80 men under his direct command in the jungle in Lam Dong province and was in contact with another 300 in several towns in the province.

Confined to Province

But he said that his operations were confined to the one isolated province and that he had not had contact with other resistance groups. Because of their lack of supplies and the dangers involved, Mr. Quynh's group carried out ambushes and attacks on Communist outposts only about once a month, then retreated into the jungle.

Mr. Quynh's account, which made only modest claims, was confirmed by two other former South Vietnamese servicemen who had joined his group and later escaped to Hong Kong by boat with him. They were interviewed in a refugee camp here.

It took Mr. Quynh and his companions 20 days to reach Hong Kong, where there are about 40,000 refugees from Vietnam. About 80 percent of the refugees here are of Chinese descent, many of them dockworkers, coal miners and fishermen from the northern half of Vietnam. The refugees contend that in the past few months, since the brief border war between China and Vietnam, they have been ordered to leave the country or to move to unsettled areas in the countryside.

In the past two days, both China and Taiwan have refused to accept refugees aboard British freighters that had rescued people from sinking fishing boats in the South China Sea. Authorities in Canton refused to let the Norse Viking unload 40 refugees that it had picked up and officials in Kaohsiung, Taiwan, denied permission for 900 persons aboard the Roach Bank to disembark there. Both ships may head for Hong Kong, where another British ship with 900 refugees, the Sibonga, began putting its human cargo ashore yesterday.

Help From Tribesmen

A slight man with a wispy mustache and arms scarred by various wounds, Mr. Quynh said that he had carried out his attacks with help from the Montagnards, the tribesmen who were the original inhabitants of the Central Highlands. The Montagnards with whom he had contact claimed to be members of FULRO, the rebellious tribesmen's organization that warred with successive regimes in Saigon in the 1960s.

Mr. Quynh said that he could not estimate how many Montagnards had been fighting the Communists, but said that "when we planned an attack of 50 people, we would furnish 30 and they would provide 20." His group was armed with some U.S.-made M-16 automatic rifles, M-79 grenade launchers and a few U.S. field radios.

In one attack on a Communist outpost, Mr. Quynh said, he had personally shot several Communist troops and captured their weapons, although on other occasions the Communists had killed several of his men.

Nguyen Viet Thanh, a former sergeant stationed at Dalat, claimed that he had been the head of security and information for the resistance in Lam Dong. From time to time he had distributed anti-Communist propaganda and flags with the old red and yellow design of the defunct South Vietnamese government.

He also took part in the assassination of two Communists, a police lieutenant and military police sergeant major, who had manned roadside checkpoints. "They very hated by the people be they would confiscate goods, cially food." Mr. Thanh rea Mr. Thanh and two accom carried out the killings with k he said, "since our orders were guns would have made too noise."

Mr. Thanh and Mr. Quynh that they had grown some of their own food, but that towns ple had also brought them They said that they had hea the existence of other oppos groups elsewhere in the cou but fled because they feared "our group would eventually annihilated."

Pol Pot Group Considers Coalition With Rightists

(Continued from Page 1)

en Cambodia's reputation. He said also that local authorities had committed occasional excesses. Asked how many people may have been killed under the Pol Pot regime, the deputy premier said, "Not many, in all of Cambodia perhaps some thousands."

But Ieng Sary accused Vietnam of practicing "a genocide of our race and nation." He said that the massacres still being committed by the Vietnamese army exceeded anything in earlier Cambodian history. "The colonialists massacred our people in lesser number," he said, speaking of France, "and American imperialism with its bombs did not commit such large-scale massacres."

"Where the Vietnamese do not want to stay, they kill, burn and devastate everything," the deputy premier said. He said they spared only those who agreed to abandon their Cambodian customs and dress, killing those who wanted to maintain their identity.

Ieng Sary acknowledged that there was a basis for the fear expressed by refugees and observers of Cambodian affairs that the country faced widespread famine. But he rejected as Vietnamese propaganda, intended to divert attention from Hanoi's aggression, the suggestion that an international food aid program was required. He said that the Pol Pot government was conducting not only a military campaign but also an agricultural production drive.

At the same time, the Cambodian official conceded that even at their constantly shifting headquarters, Pol Pot, President Khieu Samphan and himself did not always have enough to eat. Moreover, the entire interview, which he conde ed sometimes in Cambodian sometimes in French, was mad by implications that the Pol Pot gime had only a small part of population under its control in Cardamom mountain fastness, good number," Ieng Sary when asked to specify, but he c ceded that the mountain region sparsely inhabited.

Authoritative Cambodian so es said that conversations were der way with rightist forces fo political alliance, but Ieng Sary clined to discuss this. He said "forces from outside are fight against Vietnam with us on battlefields." There are believe be Cambodians recruited by Khmer Serei (Free Cambodi movement and linked with for Premier In Tam, a refugee in United States.

Speaking about a possible uni front with such former enem Ieng Sary said, "Mutual a prehension is growing greater."

"Before, there was a certain tred against us and a spirit vengeance," he continued. now it is a matter of natio survival."

U.S. Fines Lockheed

(Continued from Page 1)

seas sales, the government charged.

Lockheed has since said that it has made no improper payments abroad since 1972.

Documents filed by the government said that in August of 1972, Lockheed's president, Mr. Kotchian, pledged approximately $1.8 million "which he believed to be to the office" of Mr. Tanaka for help in getting a Japanese contract on the Lockheed aircraft.

The government said that the pledge was made through Hiro Hiyama and Toshiharu Okubo, chief executive officers of Lockheed's Japanese consultants, the Marubeni Corp.

According to the government, Lockheed listed the payoff and others like it as marketing expenses. A set of Lockheed receipts referred to the payoffs as "peanuts" or "pieces." The government said that each peanut or piece was equivalent to $1,000.

The government said that Lockheed used a Caymon Island company, I.D. Corp., to issue receipts for the payoffs and that they were signed by the head of I.D. Corp., Shig Katayama.

The other five Japanese officials besides Mr. Tanaka who allegedly received payoffs were not named.

Western Nations to Meet Over U.S. Oil Subsidies

(Continued from Page 1)

egoism, every man for himself, is at work," charged the Paris Socialist paper Le Matin.

The Paris daily Le Figaro commented: "In the face of crisis, Uncle Sam has reacted as usual: He is applying the law of the strong." It accused Washington of going behind the backs of its allies in the struggle for oil and delivering a scandalous *coup de force*.

British Energy Minister David Howell asked his French counterpart, Andre Giraud, to express profound concern to Washington officials whom Mr. Giraud will be visiting next week. Mr. Giraud will see Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, while Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet will have talks with President Carter.

In West Germany, the Stuttgarter Zeitung said Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff had sharply complained to the U.S. ambassador about the subsidies. The paper said the move was sure to cloud Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's talks with President Carter in Washington, also scheduled for next week.

The Dutch government expressed displeasure over the U.S. action, while the Danish president of the IEA, Niels Ersboell, called it "tantamount to snatching money out of our currency reserves."

Virtually every television newscast mentioned that Americans consume twice as much gasoline per capita as Europeans, at less than half the price in Europe.

The French are avowed enemies of the Rotterdam market, insisting that its prices should be government-controlled, and the U.S. strategy was seen here as a boost for the market.

The Rotterdam market accounts for only a small percentage of Europe's oil, but is valuable for covering sudden shortages. Dealers cashing in on this year's shortages have pushed up prices by more than 25 percent, French officials say.

In Brussels, officials of the European Economic Community were reported to be furious, and issued figures in a bid to prove that the supply of oil to Europe had fallen more than twice as much as the flow to the United States.

EEC figures showed that during the first three months of this year, supplies to the United States dropped by only 2 percent while supplies to the European Community fell by 5.5 percent. Shipments to Japan rose by 9 percent, the EEC said.

The EEC was said to resent particularly the U.S. failure to forewarn the IEA of its plans, even though Energy Secretary John Schlesinger was here for an IEA meeting the week before deciding upon the subsidies.

Muzorewa Takes Over

(Continued from Page 1)

celebrations in Salisbury's bl enclaves with scattered groups up to 400 of Mr. Muzorewa's lowers singing and dancing in streets.

Simmering emotions threate to erupt on one street in downtc Salisbury when seven whites c fronted about 150 blacks at the foot-high statue of Rhodes, founder of Rhodesia. The bla were singing peacefully at the of the statue after draping a card around its neck reading: "Space to Let." The angry wh jeered them, then three of th climbed the statue, ripped off sign and threw it to the ground. furiated blacks surged forward, white and black police kept the t groups apart. Two of the whi were arrested and driven away af a brief struggle.

The best-known figure in Muzorewa's Cabinet is Mr. Smi Rhodesia's prime minister for t last 15 years. He is now a minis without portfolio.

Mr. Smith declared Rhodesia dependent from Britain 14 yea ago to stave off black rule but fina ly engineered the current transitio to preserve as much white power he could.

Faced with a growing guerril war, economic exile and an exod of whites, Mr. Smith negotiated th new constitutional setup 14 month ago with Mr. Muzorewa and tw other black moderates, the Re Ndabaningi Sithole and Chie Jeremiah Chirau.

Their transitional government in vited Robert Mugabe and Joshu Nkomo, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, to joi them in national elections held i April. Both refused and vowed t step up the war, claiming that th new constitution was a sellout tha left real power in the hands of th whites.

The rest of Black Africa also re jected the constitution because i gives the whites 28 of the 100 seat in Parliament and a veto over con stitutional changes for at least five years, five of the 16 Cabinet seats and continued control of the military, police, judiciary and civil service for at least five years.

The United States and Britain, which spent almost two years trying unsuccessfully to bring all sides to the peace table, now must decide whether to recognize the new government. Both are under pressure at home to do so, but both are worried about going against the black African governments.

Broke Brussels Cannot Pay Staff

BRUSSELS, June 1 (Reuters) — The Brussels City Council does not have enough funds to pay the June salaries of the 2,400 persons on its staff, a senior alderman said today.

Pierre Havelange, in charge of the city's finances, said that he was conferring with the Belgian government in an attempt to raise funds.

The monthly salary bill, payable in advance, is 110 million Belgian francs ($3.6 million), but the city had only 3 million francs ($100,000), Mr. Havelange said.

Java Cholera Kills 134

BANGJUNG, Indonesia, June 1 (Reuters) — Cholera has killed 13[illegible] persons in western Java in the last two weeks, officials said today.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,821 Established 1887

Algeria's Boumedienne Dies;
Bitat Named Interim [illegible]

Gulf Group
International

Ogaden G[illegible]

[illegible]s Kill Four

Kim Dae Jung Freed

Seoul Dissident Res[illegible]
Opposition After Re[illegible]

[illegible]esters Mob
Delegation



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Soviet Union Asks U.S. to End Space Shuttle Testing

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, June 1 (NYT) — Government officials said yesterday that the Soviet Union had called for a halt in the development of the U.S. space shuttle, virtually ruling out the possibility of an early accord limiting anti-satellite weapons.

The United States has been eager to induce the Soviet Union to agree on the limitation of such weapons in time for the signing of the new strategic arms treaty June 18 by President Carter and President Leonid Brezhnev.

The anti-satellite weapons, also known as killer satellites, are space vehicles designed to track and destroy other orbiting craft, such as communications and surveillance satellites.

Only the Soviet Union is known to have operational anti-satellite weapons, and Mr. Carter has sought to give priority to curbs on such weapons. Officials believe that an agreement would protect reconnaissance satellites from interference and thus bolster the assertion of the United States that it can adequately verify the new arms treaty.

However, in recent negotiations, the Soviet Union has raised a number of points that make an early anti-satellite accord unlikely, the officials said.

The chief obstacle, they said, is a Soviet demand that a proposed moratorium on the testing of such weapons include the space shuttle, the manned cargo spacecraft being developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The shuttle, which is scheduled for its first test flight in November, is the centerpiece of American plans for all activity in space, both civilian and military.

The shuttle is a reusable vehicle that can be launched like a rocket, fly in orbit like a spacecraft and return to a runway landing like a glider. Because it is designed to make as many as 100 flights without overhaul, its supporters say that the shuttle will greatly reduce the cost of placing payloads in orbit. The shuttle would become the means for hoisting communications, weather and navigation satellites into orbit.

Although the Pentagon is a participant in the shuttle program and would use the craft to orbit military satellites, officials said that the shuttle itself was not being designed for anti-satellite missions.

Nevertheless, officials said, the Soviet Union views the shuttle as a threat to its satellites and therefore pressed the United States to halt its testing program. An official close to the talks called the Soviet position "totally unacceptable."

"We would never agree to terminate the shuttle or even to slow it down," he said.

Before the Soviet call for a halt in the shuttle program, the United States hoped to complete an accord in time for the Brezhnev-Carter meeting so that progress might continue on arms control.

The possibility of controlling anti-satellite systems had been raised by Carter early in his administration, but it was not until early this year that the Soviet Union indicated an interest.

U.S. officials suggested that the Soviet interest probably stemmed from a decision by the United States last year to accelerate its own development of anti-satellite weapons. The system, being built by the Vought Corp., could be deployed by the early 1980s.

Although the United States favors a total ban, officials said that it would be almost impossible to verify Soviet adherence to such an accord. Accordingly, they said, the two sides have discussed a more limited arrangement that would prohibit "hostile acts" in space and would impose a moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite systems for a year or more.

Officials said that the United States was willing to defer its own anti-satellite program to gain Soviet acceptance of a testing halt, but that the space-shuttle program was not open to negotiation. While the impasse is reported to have blocked an accord for the time being, officials said that Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev could still agree on the need to reach an accord at a later date.

Retrial Is Postponed For Ailing Rep. Flood

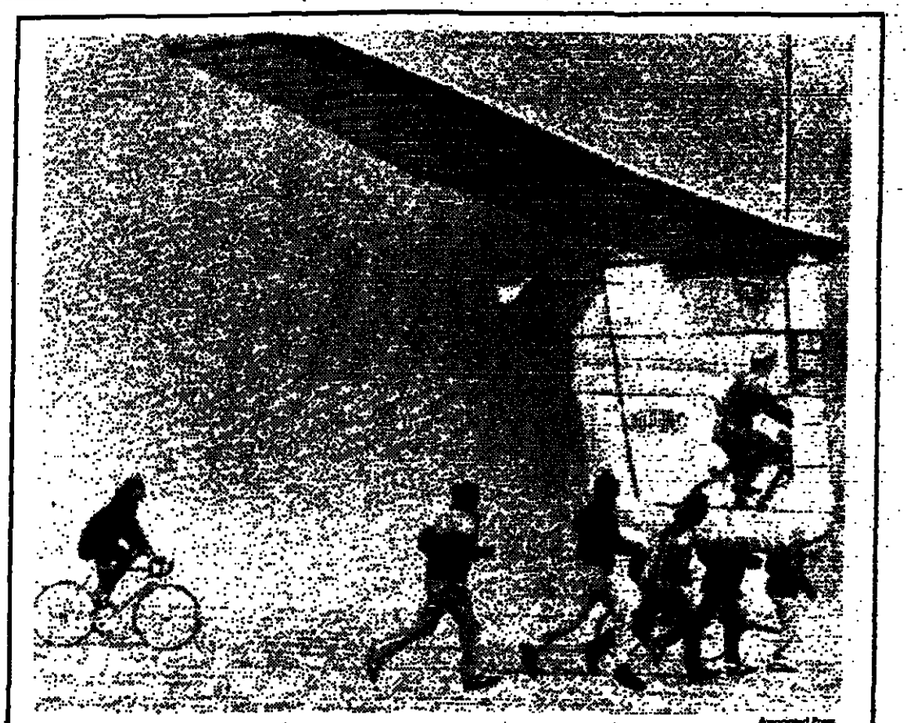
WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI) — A federal judge has indefinitely postponed the new bribery trial of Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., because of ear and eye ailments that have hospitalized the 75-year-old congressman.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch set aside the retrial yesterday, a day after Rep. Flood was hospitalized, complaining of cataracts and ringing in his ears.

Bomb Blast Injures Spanish Policeman

MARBELLA, Spain, June 1 (Reuters) — A police inspector lost three fingers and suffered leg injuries today when a bomb he was handling exploded in this Mediterranean resort town, police said.

They said a man was detained in connection with the incident.



Associated Press

MAN POWER — With observers in pursuit, the pedal-driven Gossamer Albatross makes a test flight at Manston Royal Air Force Base in Britain. Bryan Allen of California, the pilot, plans to attempt the first man-powered flight across the English Channel as soon as the weather permits — perhaps this weekend. The 22-mile trip will take two hours, he estimates.

Race for Offensive Arms Acknowledged

U.S. Develops Weapon to Strike Soviet Land Missiles

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP) — The United States and the Soviet Union are developing weapons specifically designed to destroy the other's land-based missiles in a surprise strike, Pentagon officials acknowledged yesterday.

Critics of the U.S. effort object that such a "counterforce capability," pursued by the United States in the 1950s and abandoned in the 1960s when the Soviet Union put its missiles underground, will make the balance of terror between the two powers more precarious.

Advocates, including Defense Secretary Harold Brown, reply that it would be dangerous for the United States to leave the field of counterforce weapons to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brown told the graduating class of the U.S. Naval Academy yesterday that the Soviet Union had been trying since 1962 or 1963 to develop missiles deadly enough to knock out U.S. land missiles, that its new SS-18 and SS-19 missiles would soon give it that capability, and that the United States must respond in kind.

Counterforce missiles are designed to provide enough explosive power and accuracy to destroy land missiles despite the tons of concrete protecting them. President Carter is expected to decide soon which of two U.S. counterforce missiles to put into production.

A high-ranking Pentagon official said yesterday that either of the two missiles — the Air Force's MX, under development, or the smaller, so-called "common" missile, made up of parts from the MX and the Navy's Trident missile — could destroy Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles buried in underground silos.

Once either system was deployed, defense officials conceded, the United States would be threatening Soviet ICBMs to a greater degree than at any time since the late 1950s and early 1960s, when Soviet land missiles were above ground and thus easier to destroy.

Arms-control advocates warn that if the United States and the Soviet Union have many counterforce weapons pointed at each other, the temptation will be to launch ICBMs at the first sign of an attack, rather than risk losing them. Such a launch-on-warning policy, they argue, could trigger nuclear war in response to a false alarm.

While the Pentagon spends billions of dollars to make the U.S. nuclear arsenal accurate and powerful enough to knock out Soviet ICBMs, it is searching for ways to keep Russia from doing the same thing to the United States. If this search is successful, Pentagon leaders say, the United States could ride out a first strike and fire back only in retaliation.

Rather than pour more concrete on top of the silos holding land missiles in a futile effort to protect them from new counterforce weapons, Mr. Brown said, the United States and the Soviet Union were both under pressure to make their land missiles mobile and thus harder to hit.

Mr. Carter is known to be concerned by the vulnerability of fixed U.S. missiles, but he has been warning Pentagon leaders against schemes that could come back to haunt the United States if the Russians were to adopt them. He believes, for example, that an Air Force proposal to hide about 200 MX missiles in a field of 4,000 identical holes falls into this category.

Thatcher to Visit France

PARIS, June 1 (Reuters) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will tour a French uranium plant after talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing next Tuesday, a presidential spokesman said today. Mrs. Thatcher will lunch with the president at the Elysee Palace and then fly to southern France for a tour of Eurodif, a uranium-enrichment plant at Tricastin near Orange.

60 Refugee Boats Are Moved Out Of Hong Kong

HONG KONG, June 1 (Reuters) — Almost 60 junks packed with Vietnamese refugees were moved out of Hong Kong's harbor today to a new anchorage off an outlying island.

A government spokesman said that the 5,200 refugees on board had to be moved because they were "causing severe congestion in the area and posing a hazard to normal shipping traffic." Transit centers ashore are crowded to capacity.

Hong Kong's refugee population swelled to more than 40,000 yesterday as nine boats arrived. The Vietnamese, swept along by favorable monsoon winds, have been coming in large numbers to this British colony over the last two weeks.

Almost 1,200 refugees have arrived in the nearby Portuguese territory of Macao in the last 24 hours. About 800 were sent away this morning and were expected to arrive in Hong Kong later.

Despite Plan's Setback in Court

Carter to Continue Wage-Price Limits

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, June 1 (NYT) — Even though it appeared to have lost the withholding of government contracts as an enforcement device, the Carter administration declared yesterday that it would carry on with its voluntary standards for price and pay restraint.

Indeed, the indications were that the guidelines would be kept even if higher courts sustain the decision by the U.S. District Court here that it would be illegal to enforce the standards by withholding government contracts.

Withholding contracts and publicly branding companies as violators have been the only specific sanctions backing the voluntary standards. Administration officials said that the threat of public exposure had been effective and will continue to be used.

So far, only two companies have been declared to be in violation of the price standard. For several reasons, the question of refusing to award contracts to either has not come up.

The decision by Judge Barrington Parker elicited a combative reaction from the administration, praise from organized labor and warnings from business that it would be a mistake for the administration and Congress to turn to mandatory controls. President Carter repeatedly has foresworn them.

Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, said that the administration had "to look at more aggressive use of other government measures" to deter business from raising prices or pay by more than the standards. He suggested modification of the special import protection given to steel makers last year and of federal regulatory programs that protect high prices or impose cost increases on industry.

Mr. Bosworth conceded that "procurement was an important part of the program" with respect to companies that do not sell their products to the general public and so might be unmoved by the threat of being listed as a violator.

The administration generally acquiesced in the assessment of the Democratic whip in the House, Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, that the court's decision had a negative psychological impact on compliance with the standards. A Republican leader, Rep. Barber Conable Jr. of New York, said that, even though the government was appealing, "people are going to be less inclined to observe the guidelines."

Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers, said that, "for practical purposes, the decison served as the final nail in the coffin." Mr. Fraser made a similar statement a few weeks ago, part of his campaign against the standards before his union's contracts with the auto companies expire on Sept. 14. Like other union leaders, Mr. Fraser has said that his union would not accept the 7-percent wage standard.

Mr. Bosworth and the council's chairman, Alfred Kahn, insisted that they would press ahead with the standards and that they would continue to use the threat of public branding of violators, which they believe has had a deterrent effect on companies that sell consumer goods under their own names.

"The council recently has witnessed significant price rollbacks by companies that have disclaimed any interest in obtaining government contracts," Mr. Kahn said.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said that the decision "does not invalidate the voluntary guidelines in fact or in law."

One of the most emphatic statements of approval for the decision by Judge Parker came from a union that is challenging the pay standard now by strike action. Peter Bommarito, president of the United Rubber Workers, which has struck Uniroyal Inc., said that he believed that the decision would lead to a settlement with Uniroyal.

"The only argument Uniroyal had was the government's threat not to purchase tires," Mr. Bommarito said. "That argument is dead now."

Carter's Ex-Aide at Vatican

Democratic Lawyer's Firm Accused of Visa Trafficking

By Jon Nordheimer

MIAMI, June 1 (NYT) — The law firm of David Walters, who was President Carter's personal representative to the Vatican, has been indicted by a U.S. grand jury in an alleged conspiracy to illegally provide visas for its foreign clients.

While the Miami law firm was named in the indictment — a rare legal maneuver — Mr. Walters and his only law partner, Sarino Costanzo, were not. However, a member of the firm, Stephan Vitale, a former State Department employee, was charged with conspiracy in the alleged scheme and with violations of U.S. conflict-of-interest laws.

Justice Department sources said that there was a possibility that other indictments would be handed up in the case.

The indictment alleged that the law firm had obtained visas for 34 alien clients by having them processed by Mr. Vitale while he was chief consul of the U.S. Embassy in Nassau, the Bahamas, before he joined the firm last year.

Resigned Post

Mr. Walters, 61, who resigned his Vatican post last year when the Justice Department investigation of his Miami office became known, called the investigation a product of a State Department vendetta against him.

"This unprecedented procedure will strike fear into the hearts of every law firm," the prominent Democratic fund raiser said after learning of the indictment. "The Justice Department has charged the law firm on the theory that we are responsible for the acts of our employees. It doesn't say that Costanzo or I did anything wrong."

A lawyer for the Justice Department said that while an indictment of a law firm was rare, there was essentially no legal difference between a law firm and any other corporation.

However, if a firm is to be held accountable, the government apparently would have to demonstrate that an officer of the firm entered into the conspiracy. But Mr. Vitale was employed by the State Department at the time of the alleged conspiracy. No other member of the firm has been named so far except a former clerk who apparently filled the roll of courier in the alleged scheme.

34 Names Cited

Cited in the indictment were the names of 34 clients of the law firm — mostly Europeans, Latins and Asians — who secured visas through the U.S. Embassy in the Bahamas between November, 1976, and June, 1977, when Mr. Vitale headed the Consular Office there.

According to the Justice Department, Mr. Vitale, who had been a career foreign service worker since 1961, had already made arrangements to enter into the employ of the Walters firm when he approved the visas in question.

Pressures by aliens desiring to enter the United States are so great, said a Justice Department attorney, that the aliens will pay handsome fees to obtain temporary visas or to acquire a higher position on the waiting list for permanent visas. The New York City area, he added, is a focal point of these pressures.

Skylab Given Extra Week in Orbit Before Fall

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI) — The abandoned Skylab space station is expected to fall to Earth between June 27 and July 21 with a 50-50 chance that its demise will come on July 9, the space agency said yesterday.

The latest estimate gives the 78.5-ton assembly a week longer in orbit than last week's prediction. Skylab is now in an orbit about 177 miles high. The space station was launched in 1973 into an orbit ranging from 270 to 281 miles high.

The drag caused by the thin fringes of the Earth's upper atmosphere is gradually slowing the 118-foot space station. This causes the orbit to drop and it is now descending at the rate of about half a mile a day. Skylab's orbit has come down five miles in 10 days.

At an altitude of about 75 miles, Skylab will begin to disintegrate. Much of it will burn up from the heat of air friction, but the National Aeronautics and Space Administration estimates that 500 pieces may survive.

Debris is expected to fall along a belt 4,000 miles long and 100 miles wide. The space agency said the risk of injury from a falling meteorite is greater than the risk posed by Skylab debris. There have been no verified deaths from meteorites.

'We're All in This Together'

Carter Asks Oil Firms for Cooperation

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, June 1 (NYT) — President Carter told oil company executives yesterday that "we're all in this together" in the eyes of the public, and would share either the blame for continued shortages or the credit for solving the problem.

"The president told them that, whatever our differences, we have got to agree on reasonable policies to deal with this problem," according to a senior White House aide.

His message was that the public would blame the oil companies, distributors, independent producers and middlemen, as well as Congress, the White House aide said.

Mr. Carter's request for cooperation contrasted with recent denunciations of the oil industry, which he has accused of price gouging and plotting "a massive ripoff of the American people."

The president, faced with a continued decline in popularity as a result of the energy shortage, among other problems, as well as criticism that he has failed to show leadership, summoned to the White House 15 officials of major, medium-sized and independent oil producers, and middlemen for a 90-minute meeting.

Production Emphasized

The emphasis was on production. Mr. Carter told the oil executives that he expected increased production as a result of the phased removal of price controls from domestic oil prices, which begins today.

The president reminded the oil executives that "the reason for decontrol is that we would expect an increase in production," a senior White House aide said. He also said that the president had urged the maximum possible utilization of refinery capacity — now at 85 percent — "so that the benefits of the increased imports that we've been seeing in the last couple of weeks could be made available to consumers as rapidly as possible."

The White House reported that imports were up 6.1 million barrels a day in the last two weeks over the same period last year. Before that, imports were down by 5.8 million barrels a day.

"Our feeling is that the increase in imports, if they continue, with increases in refinery utilization, should give us a better supply picture in June or July," the aide said. He cautioned, however, that a shortage was still predicted.

Differing projections on the extent of the shortage were offered by White House officials and some of the 15 executives who attended the meeting.

Long Shortage Seen

James Schlesinger, the secretary of energy, said that the major refiners had expressed a uniform view of the gasoline shortage: "It will be around for a long time," he said.

"The fundamental point is that the problem is serious, we're going to remain on the ragged edge of supply and probably will be, in one form or another, over the course of the next 5 to 10 years," Mr. Schlesinger said.

However, Charles DiBona, president of the American Petroleum Institute, said that the oil executives had told Mr. Carter, "We anticipate reasonably available supplies on the order of last year."

"The situation is tight, but not any crisis," Mr. DiBona said.

John Swearingen, chairman of the board of Standard Oil of Indiana and industry president of the American Petroleum Institute, said, "We told him that we have a very difficult situation for the balance of this year, and probably well into next year."

Victor Rasheed, president of the Virginia Retail Dealers Association, said, "We're in a shortage, and I don't think anyone has any definition of when it is going to end."



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Metal Cracked in Accident

Expert Says Bolt Didn't Cause DC-10 Crash

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP) — The DC-10 engine mounting bolt found on the runway near the site of the nation's worst air disaster did not cause the accident, but was broken as a result of it, an investigator said yesterday.

"The bolt had broken in an overstress condition, rather than a fatigue condition," Michael Marks, chief metallurgist for the National Transportation Safety Board told the board. "As far as can be ascertained so far, the bolt broke as a result of the accident."

Initially, investigators blamed the bolt for the crash of the American Airlines DC-10 that killed 274 persons near Chicago's O'Hare Airport last Friday. The plane lost its left-wing engine, one of three on the aircraft, before it hit the ground.

Airlines were ordered to inspect similar bolts on other DC-10s. During that initial inspection other problems in the engine-to-wing mounting area were found and the Federal Aviation Administration ordered the entire U.S. fleet of DC-10s grounded for a more thorough inspection.

Two United Airlines mechanics said yesterday that during the initial inspection, they found a DC-10 with problems so severe that an engine might have dropped from it.

"The pylon might have separated from the wing," said mechanic Ernest Gigliotti.

Yesterday, the FAA reported that 103 DC-10s had passed the inspection and were cleared for flight. Officials of the eight U.S. airlines that use DC-10s counted a total of 112 planes cleared. FAA spokesman Fred Farrar said that "problems" were found on 37 DC-10s during the inspections.

Plane Returns

Last night, a National Airlines DC-10 that had passed inspection developed problems with its left-wing engine shortly after leaving New York for Amsterdam with 224 passengers. The plane returned to Kennedy International Airport and landed safely, but the flight was canceled. An FAA spokesman said that the engine malfunction could happen on any kind of jet.

Some passengers refused to fly on the DC-10s even after they had been cleared, and a member of the National Transportation Safety Board, Philip Hogue, said yesterday that he would not fly on a DC-10 "until the questions have been answered."

"I'm concerned about the possibility of cracked wings. I'm concerned about design, load-carrying features of pylons," Mr. Hogue said.

Despite the problems, McDonnell Douglas, manufacturer of the DC-10, announced yesterday that the Brazilian airline Varig had signed to buy five more DC-10s for $270 million. The company also said that it plans to conduct tests with the safety board to determine whether a DC-10 can fly after losing an engine.

Edward Slattery, public affairs director of the safety board, said that when the bolt was found on the runway, an investigator looked at it with a handglass and diagnosed the break as the result of metal fatigue.

"Today, Marks put it through extensive testing in the lab and determined that it was not a fatigue factor but an overstress factor," Mr. Slattery said. "He also found several fatigue fractures in the same area."

Mr. Slattery said that the bolt itself could not have caused the accident.

Complicated Arrangement

"We never said that it had," he added. "It's not that simple. The pylon is a complicated arrangement."

The bolt in question is one of four in an assembly.

The safety board's recommendation to FAA head Langhorne Bond last Sunday mentioned that "the investigation reveals the presence of a fatigue fracture of the No. 1 pylon forward thrust link attach bolt."

A member of the board, who asked not to be named, said that the FAA accepted the board's original recommendation to inspect the pylon attachment points "but they weren't really hot on the idea; not convinced that we really had something."

But then seven planes were found with deficiencies such as cracking of metal parts and the order went out to ground the entire fleet pending a thorough inspection.



Associated Press

Ernest Gigliotti (left) and Lorin Schluter, two United Airlines mechanics, show the area under the wing of a DC-10 where they found a flaw in the pylon webbing of the engine mount.

Correction

It was reported in the May 30 editions of the International Herald Tribune that the DC-10 that crashed in Chicago last week was carrying 80,000 gallons of fuel. The correct figure is 11,380 gallons, or about 79,660 pounds.

Three U.S. Airlines Offer $108 Coast-to-Coast Fare

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP) — U.S. airlines that fly New York-to-California routes are locked in a price war, while fares rise on other routes.

The three major transcontinental carriers — United, American and Trans World — this week began trumpeting one-way, coast-to-coast fares of $108. There are no advance-purchase or minimum-stay requirements, and the airlines say that they are not limiting the number of cheap seats that they sell. A newcomer, World Airways, had introduced a $107.99 ticket on April 11.

In addition, persons flying anywhere in the country on United or American before June 17 get a coupon good after July 1 for half off the regular round-trip rate on any domestic route.

Airlines imposed a general 4-percent increase on May 15 to offset rising fuel costs, and most airlines want to increase fares by another 7.8 percent on July 7.

The Civil Aeronautics Board is exercising less control over routes and fares, and the airlines are fighting for major routes. "This is the wonderful age of deregulation," said American Airlines spokesman Al Becker. "And I tell you, it's going to get worse before it gets better."

The budget fares stem from efforts by World Airways, which used to operate only charter flights, to break into scheduled service, and from United's attempt to win back passengers lost during a strike by mechanics. TWA and American are merely meeting the competition.

These fares have been tacked to a bewildering array of ticket prices already available. It is now possible for an adult to spend anything from $216 to $472 for a round-trip coach flight between Los Angeles and New York. Reservation clerks and travel agents are confused; travelers are baffled.

Before deregulation and the price wars, air travelers could generally call any airline and be sure of being quoted the uniform fare offered by competing carriers. That is no longer the case. "You just have to call around and ask everybody," said Mary Svat, a United spokesman.

In slashing fares, airlines generally try to fill seats that otherwise would be empty, while imposing restrictions to make qualification difficult for regular customers, principally business travelers.

Eric Partridge, 85, Dies; Became Arbiter of Good English Usage

LONDON, June 1 (AP) — Eric Partridge, 85, whose books on the use and abuse of English made him an arbiter of the language, died today in a nursing home in southwest England.

Eric Honeywood Partridge, born in New Zealand in 1894, was known throughout the English-speaking world for a succession of books and essays on the proper use of the language.

Among them were "Usage and Abusage," "You Have a Point There," "English Gone Wrong," "English for Human Beings," "Adventuring Among Words," "The Gentle Art of Lexicography" and "A Dictionary of the Underworld: British and American."

Mr. Partridge served as a private in the Australian infantry in World War I and in the Royal Air Force in World War II. His wartime experiences inspired such works as "Forces' Slang (1939-45)" and "Songs and Slang of the British Soldier."

Educated at Queensland and Oxford universities, Mr. Partridge was a lecturer at Manchester and London universities from 1925 to 1927, but in 1932 began to devote all his time to writing about the English language.

Jean Chauvel

PARIS, June 1 (Reuters) — Veteran French diplomat Jean Chauvel, 82, died in a Paris clinic yesterday after undergoing surgery.

Mr. Chauvel was formerly ambassador in London, Vienna and Bern, and started his career in the embassy in Peking.

Neil H. Jacoby

LOS ANGELES, June 1 (AP) — Neil H. Jacoby, 69, the founding dean of the University of California's Graduate School of Management, died yesterday after a heart attack.

Sandinistas Call for Uprising

Nicaragua Says Guerrillas Pinned Down

MANAGUA, June 1 (AP) — President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard claims it has pinned down the Sandinista guerrillas in the south and routed them in the north, but the rebels say that they are holding their ground and they called for a general uprising Monday in Managua.

"We have cut off their retreat. We have them trapped," a military source said as troops pounded the guerrillas in the southern border area near Costa Rica.

The National Guard also battled Sandinista forces in Managua, in Leon to the north, in small communities on the Caribbean coast and in mining settlements in the interior.

Government T-33 jets strafed rebel positions a mile from the southern hamlet of El Ostional yesterday. The guerrillas also took fire from rocket launchers placed on flatbed trucks and from a gunboat offshore.

35 Reported Killed

An officer said that 35 guerrillas had been killed in the south and five soldiers wounded since the Sandinistas launched what they called their "final offensive" Monday against the Somoza dictatorship.

Informed sources said that the estimated 300 guerrillas had planned to push toward the city of Rivas, 60 miles southwest of Managua, to link up with rebels there, but the army said that it held Rivas.

"We let them come in," a military source said. "They got to within one kilometer of El Ostional and we closed their retreat." However, other sources said that the guerrillas had blown up a bridge on the Pan American Highway between the Costa Rican border and Rivas, about 20 miles to the north.

The National Guard, Gen. Somoza's 10,000-man army and police force, also claimed that troops were massing inside Costa Rica to try to rescue the guerrillas surrounded near El Ostional.

Fighting in Leon

Informed sources said at least 10 persons were killed in fighting Wednesday night in Managua. Bomb blasts and gunfire were heard through the night and the guerrillas threw up barricades in several suburbs. The fighting subsided at dawn and the National Guard pulled the barricades down.

Residents of Leon, Nicaragua's second biggest city 90 miles north of Managua, reported that guardsmen had chased the guerrillas out of that city.

But Radio Sandino, the clandestine station of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, claimed its forces were holding their ground in the north and south, and Managua residents said they had been told to prepare for an uprising Monday.

Store owners said that they were ordered to close. They said that Sandinistas telephoned them and said that they would be allowed to open to sell essential items for three hours in the evening.

The Sandinistas take their name from a rebel leader who fought the U.S. Marines who put Gen. Somoza's father into power 42 years ago. They led a two-week uprising in September in which an estimated 1,500 persons died. Another 1,500 have been reported killed in clashes since.

Menten Collapses At Arrest News

THE HAGUE, June 1 (Reuters) — Wealthy art collector Pieter Menten collapsed today after being told he would be arrested again on war-crimes charges.

Menten, an 80-year-old diabetic, was taken to a Utrecht hospital shortly after police called at his home near Amsterdam to tell him a Rotterdam court had issued a warrant for his re-arrest. A Justice Ministry spokesman said, "There is no doubt he is very ill."

The court granted the arrest warrant but also suspended it on condition that Menten agree to remain at his home. Menten collapsed before he could agree to the condition. In 1977, an Amsterdam court found him guilty of taking part in the killing of 20 to 30 Polish Jews During World War II. After an appeals court freed him, the Dutch Supreme Court ordered that he be retried.

$1.4 Billion Sought From Peoples Temple

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 (UPI) — Court records show that a total of $1.4 billion in claims have been field against the Peoples Temple. The assets of the temple include about $500,000 in cash and property in California.

A spokesman for court-appointed receiver Robert Fabian said yesterday — the last day claims could be filed — that the latest tabulation showed most of the claims were for wrongful death following the mass murder-suicide ritual in Guyana.

Big Game Parks Disputed As Best Conservation Plan

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK, June 1 (NYT) — The long-held theory that large parks and preserves are the way to conserve the greatest variety of wildlife species and their habitats may not be valid, preliminary environmental studies in the Amazon River basin in Brazil have shown.

Two years of studies by David Oren, a 26-year-old Harvard University graduate student, have shown that certain animals are attracted to different types and sizes of habitats according to their characteristics, such as feeding habits, social activities, breeding patterns, competitiveness and dispersal range. And in sandy, isolated areas in the forest known as *campinas*, he has begun to correlate the characteristics of certain bird species with the type of environment in which they survive.

Although the affinity of certain types of butterflies and plants for particular habitats is known, very few detailed studies have been made of the relationship between an animal's characteristics and its environment. Scientists such as Edward Wilson of Harvard, Ghillean Prance of the New York Botanical Garden and Thomas Lovejoy of the World Wildlife Fund believe that Mr. Oren is the first to explore the subject in depth and that his findings may eventually provide guidelines for the conservation of wildlife in the shrinking Amazon basin and other areas.

It has long been known that large oceanic islands support more floral and faunal species than do small islands and, as a result, it was assumed that very large preserves would be necessary to protect many plants and animals from depredation by man.

Characteristics Vary

But working with *campinas* in the Amazon forests, Mr. Oren has found that avian characteristics vary according to the size of the habitat. He noted that birds such as shrikes, banana quits and nightjars, found in small *campinas* ranging from one to five hectares, were habitat generalists that could live in both small and large enclaves. A hectare is approximately 2.47 acres.

He found that birds such as flycatchers and manakins were habitat specialists, living only in areas ranging from five to 100 hectares, but were feeding generalists, surviving on a variety of foods. In the largest areas, he found parakeets and hummingbirds that were both feeding and habitat specialists.

Further observation, he said, should enable him to correlate many other characteristics of different kinds of birds with the type and size of ecosystem that they favor. "We still can't tell how large reserves should be and where they should be located to preserve intact ecosystems through the ages," he said, adding that he hoped to find the answers in the next 10 years or so, which he plans to spend studying birds and mammals and their accommodations to different-sized ecosystems.

Mr. Lovejoy, who has conducted much biological research in the Amazon basin, noted that Mr. Oren's studies showed there was a need to preserve small and medium-size faunal enclaves as well as large ones. "The old point of view was that it wasn't necessary to save small refuges of plants and animals because they didn't have the species diversity of the larger ones," he said.

Unique Species

"But we now know that the small ones, which have species unique to themselves, are necessary because they provide opportunities for evolution of species that are not found in the large ones," he added. "And it thus becomes important to preserve a function of nature that produces biological diversity."

Mr. Prance, an expert on Amazonian floral ecology, pointed out that aside from the importance of ecosystem preservation, it was necessary to save immense patches of rain forest. Rain forests contribute through transpiration (the excretion of vapor from organic material) almost three-fourths of the water contained in the rainfall in the Amazon basin and surrounding areas, provide a good part of the atmosphere's oxygen and act as a sink for carbon dioxide.

Mr. Oren, whose research is primarily financed by the Charles A. Lindbergh Fund of New York and the National Geographic Society, pointed out the timeliness of his studies in his doctoral dissertation, which will be part of a book on tropical ecology.

Brazil, Mr. Oren noted, has one of the world's largest national debts, about $42 billion, and is trying to exploit its greatest resource, the Amazon basin forests, without destroying it. The Brazilian Institute of Forestry Development has sought to preserve many forest areas that had previously been selected for development. It has been estimated that about one-fifth of the world's largest forested area has already been destroyed.

Police Seize 50 In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, June 1 (UPI) — More than 100 policemen and federal agents used metal barricades and horses to cordon off a section of the French Quarter and herd more than 50 suspected prostitutes, pimps, drug dealers and gamblers onto buses in the biggest vice raid in the city since the 1920s.

Police, aided by federal agents, cordoned off a two-block section of the French Quarter last night, arresting streetwalkers and emptying seedy bars and hotels to search for drugs, money and gambling apparatus.

It was the result of a nine-month undercover investigation into vice operations in the two-block area.

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Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl.	300.00	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Pes.	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
United Arab Emirates (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

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SALES ENGINEER Benelux	Competitive	Solar turbines.	Brussels	Formal qual. mechan./elect. engineering; min. 3 yrs. exp. turbo machin. in oil & gas, engin. constr.	Manager, Human Resources; Solar Turbines Ltd., 19/23 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LY.	I.H.T. 24-5-79
MANAGING DIRECTOR JAPAN	Substantial	Research-oriented int'l group (chemical products).	Japan	European; good mngt. exp.; acquainted with Japanese market; Eng. + fluent Japanese.	Manalytique AG, Mainitzerstr 18, 8001 Zurich.	The Economist 26-5-79
INFORMATION & PRESS OFFICER		Inter-American Development Bank.	Paris	Univ. educ.; exp. Econ. or Dvlpt. Financing; Fr., Eur., Eng. + Span.; min. 2 yrs. exp. journalism, news report.	Information & Press Officer, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC 20577, U.S.A.	The Economist 26-5-79
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EXPORT DIRECTOR	Negotiable	Bolts-Simpson Ltd.	U.K.	Min. 2 Eur. lang.; successful record in mktg.	Deputy Chairman, BOLTS-Simpson Ltd., 34 Jermyn St., London S.W.1.	I.H.T. 26-5-79
GENERAL MANAGER		Marketing Organisation in Pharmaceutical Industry.	Brussels	Not over 45; profound know-how of pharma. bus.; Fr. Eng.; leadership qual.; team building, educ., motivating.	Dir. W. Rohin, Profil Personalberatung AG, 72 Bahnhofstr., 8001 Zurich. Tel.: 01/2115051. Tx.: 54430.	I.H.T. 26-5-79
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DIRECTEUR FILIALE LONDRES	F.F. 160,000	Transports.	Londres	Min. Ang./Fr.; form. sup. (type ESC); exp. plaisirs années exploit. des véhicules, aménagement...	G. Rondia, ref. A349 IHT, P.A. 9 rue Jacques-Monyon, 69006 Lyon, Tel.: (78) 52 98 63.	I.H.T. 29-5-79

U.S. Taxpayers Abroad Face Complexities in Filing

By Jane Friedman

PARIS, June 1 (IHT) — With 1978 U.S. tax returns for Americans abroad due in two weeks, tax experts and U.S. embassies in Europe are swamped with requests for help.

At the Internal Revenue Service office in Paris the other day, 15 persons waited for a tax aide to help them. The IRS telephones were busy for hours.

"The story this year is complexity," said Curtis Behrent, the head of the U.S. tax group at the Paris office of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., an accounting firm. Mr. Behrent explained the revised tax provisions at a seminar offered this week by the Association of Americans Resident Overseas. "There is virtually no American who can fill out the form by himself correctly," he said.

Although the returns are due June 15, many U.S. citizens abroad received the IRS forms late. Some have not received them at all.

In declaring 1978 income, U.S. citizens working abroad may choose between the provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act and the 1978 Foreign Earned Income Act. Under the 1976 statute (Section 911 of the Tax Code), there is a $15,000 income exclusion, but remaining income is taxed at high rates. The 1978 law (Section 913) eliminates the exclusion and substitutes cost-of-living deductions for U.S. citizens overseas.

The procedures under both statutes are complex. Tax experts here, as well as organizations that defend the rights of Americans living abroad, only recently received a 75-page list of government regulations interpreting the law. "They make fascinating reading," said Robert Adam of Peat, Marwick.

Partly because of these delays, an IRS representative in Paris said, the government will be liberal in granting filing extensions. In order to obtain an extension, taxpayers must apply at one of the four IRS centers in Europe — Bonn, London, Rome or Paris — or contact the IRS center in Philadelphia. The IRS offices in Europe will help to complete tax returns for U.S. citizens on a first-come, first-served basis, free of charge, at least through June 15.

A major problem for taxpayers is to decide which provisions — those of Section 911 or Section 913 — to use in computing their taxes. "In many cases it makes absolutely no difference," said Richard Leonard, an assistant IRS representative in Paris.

Under both Section 911 and Section 913, at least part of a citizen's income must be earned abroad. Exclusions or deductions are subtracted from foreign earned income. Taxpayers with a 1978 income of $15,000 or less, most of which was earned abroad, might do well to take the Section 911 exclusion, according to Peat, Marwick. These people would, in many cases, pay no tax.

"As income increases," said Mr. Leonard, "you lose the advantages of the $15,000 exclusion because of the higher tax rate and the [loss of the] foreign tax credit."

Mr. Behrent said that many who earn as much as $20,000 may still benefit from the income exclusion under Section 911, especially if they reside in a country considered a low cost-of-living area, such as Britain or Italy. Section 913 accords U.S. citizens in such countries only small cost-of-living deductions. "Section 913 is generally good for people with substantial earned income, foreign tax credits and heavy schooling expenses," said Mr. Behrent.

Mr. Leonard at the IRS advises taxpayers to compute their taxes both ways and to compare the results. But experts at Peat, Marwick offer these tips:

- If the Section 913 deductions exceed $15,000, a taxpayer probably is better off using that statute.
- If a taxpayer left the United States and moved overseas last year, Section 913 probably is more beneficial than Section 911.
- In other cases, a taxpayer should take his or her potential deduction under Section 913 and multiply it by the so-called marginal tax rate found in the tax tables. If the sum is greater than the tax savings under Section 911 ($3,520 for a single person, $3,010 for a married person filing jointly, $3,940 for a married person filing separately) then the provisions of Section 913 are recommended.

If none of the above applies, Peat, Marwick advises, a taxpayer should compute the tax under both statutes and then compare.

According to Peat, Marwick, the Section 913 provisions covering foreign earned income may be beneficial for many taxpayers abroad. Here is why:

- If a taxpayer takes the $15,000 exclusion under Section 911, he or she throws away part of a potential credit based on foreign taxes paid.
- Under Section 911, some unreimbursed business expenses may not be deductible.
- Under the provisions of Section 913, if a taxpayer sells a house (or sold one on or after June 30, 1976), he or she has four years to reinvest the proceeds without being liable for capital gains taxes. This is not the case under Section 911.
- Peat, Marwick also points out that people who retire abroad and move back to the United States can deduct the moving expenses under Section 913. Self-employed persons in general will be better off under Section 913 than under Section 911, the firm says. And if a taxpayer uses income averaging, Section 913 probably should be chosen.

If a taxpayer opts for Section 913, the procedure is relatively simple, Peat, Marwick says. Form 2555 should be filled out, with special attention to Part 4, where deductions are claimed. A taxpayer takes the cost-of-living deduction from the tables classified by country of residence. The other deductions — schooling, housing and home leave — are figured by the taxpayer.

For schooling, deductions apply only to the cost of school (tuition, books and transportation) from kindergarten through 12th grade at a U.S.-type school. The maximum allowable deduction is based on the cost of the cheapest U.S.-type school within commuting distance of the taxpayer's home. However, experts say that the regulations on this are ambiguous.

Electricity and other utilities, except for telephones, are counted as housing costs under Section 913. So are rental taxes, insurance and repairs. The deduction does not cover the purchase of a house, furniture, accessories or domestic help.

To deduct the cost of a home leave, a taxpayer and his dependents must purchase a round-trip ticket and must actually make the trip. Only one home leave may be deducted each year. A taxpayer must buy the cheapest economy ticket available without reserving far in advance. Hotels and meals are not deductible. A taxpayer must travel to the airport nearest his or her previous U.S. residence or to the nearest port of entry.

In addition, there is a deduction for taxpayers living in a recognized hardship area.

Whichever form is used, figures must be listed in dollars. To convert to dollars, it may be easiest to use annual averages issued either by banks or, for example, by the International Monetary Fund. According to the U.S. Treasury, $1 was equivalent last year to 4.51 French francs or 1.79 Swiss francs, when rates for the entire year are averaged. Rates may vary for U.S. taxpayers who earned income abroad during only part of the year.

Regular deductions, such as those for interest payments and medical expenses, are to be entered on the 1040 form. Form 1116 may be used to calculate foreign tax credit.

If a taxpayer chooses to follow Section 911, with the $15,000 exclusion, more paperwork — four different forms — will be involved.

But there's some consolation. According to the IRS, if a taxpayer pays an expert to solve the problems, the fee is deductible — next time.



Peter Roberts

U.S. Inventor Wrenches Profit From Sears Co.

CHICAGO, June 1 (AP) — Sears, Roebuck and Co. was ordered by a federal judge yesterday to return all profits from the sale of a socket wrench to its inventor, Peter Roberts.

Louis Davidson, attorney for Mr. Roberts, said that the settlement, including interest, "could well be more than $60 million."

A year ago, a federal jury ruled that Sears had obtained Mr. Roberts' patent fraudulently. The jury awarded him $1 million. The company lost an appeal and the U.S. Supreme Court refused to bear the case.

Since then, Mr. Roberts, owner of a delicatessen in Chattanooga, Tenn., has continued to try to get his contract with Sears, the largest U.S. retailer rescinded. He patented a socket wrench 16 years ago, when he was 18, and sold the rights to Sears for $10,000.

U.S. District Court Judge George Leighton canceled that contract yesterday, ordered the patent returned to Mr. Roberts and ruled that the inventor is entitled to all profits Sears made on the wrench.

Over Limits on Woolen Imports

China Says U.S. Prevented Textile Pact

PEKING, June 1 (UPI) — China said today that the breakdown of its textile-agreement talks with the United States, which was announced in Washington yesterday, was because of U.S. demands that China strictly limit exports of woolen goods to the United States.

The People's Daily quoted Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping as saying that he was hopeful that the two countries would succeed in future textile talks. "The failure of the negotiations this time is not a serious matter. Wait for the next time," the paper quoted him as telling Robert Strauss, the U.S. trade negotiator.

Mr. Strauss left Peking yesterday after four days of unsuccessful talks on an agreed halt to growth of Chinese textile exports to the United States. The United States began yesterday to impose import quotas on several types of Chinese textiles.

The People's Daily said that the United States tried to put ceilings on seven categories of Chinese woolen products. It did not say what they were, except that they accounted for almost 90 percent of China's woolen shipments to the United States.

The paper also said that Mr. Deng told Mr. Strauss that China's ability to import high-technology U.S. goods depended on its ability to earn enough money in foreign trade to pay for them.

"Because China does not have enough goods to export to America, the trade imbalance is big," the paper said. "Because of the need for China's economic development and limited capability for export, in the short run China cannot make up the difference."

China has been importing more textile products from the United States than it has been selling there, the paper added. "In 1978, for example, exports of Chinese woolen products to America amounted to $106 million, which was only 1.3 percent of America's imported woolen products. On China's side, imported cotton and chemical fibers from the United States totaled more than $200 million."

Carters to Go To Japan Early

TOKYO, June 1 (AP) — President and Mrs. Carter are to arrive here June 24 for a four-day stay as state guests before the June 28-29 Tokyo economic summit of seven industrialized countries, the government announced today.

Mr. Carter will be the second U.S. chief of state to make a state visit to Japan. President Gerald Ford was here in November, 1974.

The announcement, released after a Cabinet meeting, said that the Carters will be accompanied by their daughter Amy, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and other officials.

Priest Marries But Won't Quit

LONDON, June 1 (Reuters) — Father Adrian Hastings, 50, a Roman Catholic priest, has defied the Vatican by getting married and refusing to renounce the priesthood.

Father Hastings said that he intends to stay a priest to bear witness to his conviction that the church needs married priests. His marriage to Ann Spence, 39, an Anglican, will not necessarily lead to a confrontation with Rome. Canon law automatically suspends him from all priestly duties, but his present assignment is that of a lecturer in religion and excludes such pastoral work.

Father Hastings said that he believed the church law enjoining priestly celibacy to be "theologically unsound and pastorally disastrous."

400 Die of Malaria In Bangladesh Area

DACCA, Bangladesh, June 1 (AP) — Four hundred persons have died of malaria in the Mymensingh district, the government-run Bangladesh Times reported today.

Officials said that a medical team has been sent to the area, where a World Health Organization team was treating victims of the disease.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Saturday-Sunday, June 2-3, 1979

Nigeria and the Oil Weapon

Nigeria now threatens to cut oil shipments if the United States should disobediently recognize the newly elected government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Nigeria has already expanded its boycott of Israel and South Africa by closing its ports to tankers that have recently been to either of those countries. That amounts to a secondary boycott and, under American law, any company taking Nigerian oil under those circumstances commits a crime. Nigeria is challenging the United States either to ignore its own law or to do without more than a million barrels a day of Nigerian oil.

The U.S. government has managed to give the world the impression that it is frantic for oil to placate American motorists, who don't like waiting in line for gasoline. Nigeria is experimenting to see how much leverage a million barrels a day can exert. It is invoking the oil weapon — the manipulation of oil exports to serve unrelated political purposes.

The conventional wisdom has held that only Saudi Arabia could credibly use the oil weapon. The Saudis are, in fact, using it currently. They are holding their production a bit low to indicate to an otherwise inattentive audience their displeasure with the Camp David agreements between Israel and Egypt. But the Saudis are cautious, the conventional wisdom argues, and do not wish to disrupt the world financial markets in which they now have very large interests.

Nigeria, in contrast, is not a notably plausible wielder of the oil weapon. To pay for the develop ment of a large and heavily populated country, its government spends every dime of the oil revenues as fast as it arrives. Unlike Saudi Arabia, Nigeria cannot afford to forgo potential oil earnings. But it assumes that the United States will simply cave in to its demands. The American performance this spring gives Nigerians some reason to think so.

Suppose for a moment that the Carter administration decided to protect the intetrity of American foreign policy by ignoring the Nigerian threats. What would happen? If Nigeria cut this country off, much of the oil would doubtless find ready buyers in Europe where customers are anxious to build up stocks. But what would happen if all the major industrial countries together decided to protect their common intersts by cutting back on oil consumption? They have made a rather imprecise agreement to cut back by the end of the year. But suppose, instead, they did it right now and created slack in the market. The sellers of oil would no longer be able to play one buyer off against another. The sellers could no longer assume that their customers were ready to make any humiliating concession in order to get oil.

As unlikely as it now may seem, that is the kind of decisive action by the industrial nations that would make sense.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Welcoming the Viet Vets at Last

Americans and their Government remain disturbingly ambivalent toward the Vietnam veterans. As was illustrated in the story of Agent Orange, a chemical defoliant, there are many traumatized veterans whose physical and emotional needs have been simply ignored by U.S. agencies. President Carter will be the host today at a White House reception observing Vietnam Veterans Week. It is a good occasion to renew a necessary commitment.

Despite the hostile political and economic climate in which they returned, Vietnam's veterans as a group became remarkably productive civilians. According to Max Cleland, head of the Veterans Administration, they are better educated than their World War II and Korean predecessors — having taken greater advantage of the G.I. Bill — and their family incomes are higher than those of men who avoided service.

Many, however, have encountered indifference and worse. Former helicopter pilots who believe they have suffered debilitating ailments from exposure to Agent Orange have been shunted from agency to agency without anyone ever appearing to draw a connection between those ailments and their exposure to the defoliant. Education benefits have been held too low for veterans living in states where college tuition is now terribly high. Job programs for the neediest vets seem to have become entangled in red tape or been enervated by bureaucratic squabbling.

There are some signs that the Vietnam veteran may finally get the attention and consideration owed him. People are learning to distinguish between a war they resent and the soldiers who fought it. Moreover, the Vietnam veterans are emerging, like their predecessors, as a political force. A $16-million psychological counseling program, whose repeated rejection by Congress symbolized the nation's indifference, now seems headed for passage. And the Veterans Administration has at last decided to investigate the claims against Agent Orange.

But much remains to be done. Among other things, veterans require better education benefits and a health-care system that meets the needs of younger men, to honor the sacrifices of the living as well as the dead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A New Protest on Vietnam

The new protest against human-rights violations in Vietnam is an eye-opener not so much for its substance as its signers. Organized by Joan Baez, the group includes many of the notables of the anti-war movement of the 1960s and early 1970s right up to Daniel Berrigan. The left has been debating for some time whether Vietnam, as a socialist state ostensibly devoted to social justice and as a country laboring to recover from a cruel war in which the United States played a heavy part, should be held to the human-rights standards expected of other states. Although the whole anti-war movement has not come over, a good part of it now has. The Baez group, eschewing the usual excuses for Stalinist practices, accuses Vietnam of holding large numbers of political prisoners and of mistreating them, often savagely.

That it is a year or two — 10? 20? — after various other people started questioning Vietnam's dedication to human rights is bound to be remarked on. No good purpose would be served, however, by ideological recrimination. The important thing is that, on the left at least, the double standard for judging regimes of the right and left is being undermined. That standard needs, of course, to be dealt a blow on the right as well. It is in a concern for the victims of arbitrary state power of all stripes that Americans should united. Certainly there is no shortage of victims in Vietnam, a place, or phenomenon, which continues to wield an almost uncanny power to affect American moral and political sensibilities.

Will the victors in Hanoi, who dismiss human-rights appeals from those who did not support their struggle for power, respond to those who did? The Vienamese may not be deeply troubled by the "personal disappointment" expressed by Joan Baez and her Humanitas-International Human Rights Committee. Yet Realpolitik may well incline them to note that, by their contempt for human rights, they are losing a valuable constituency. Unquestionably Hanoi needs Western trade and technology, not to speak of easy development loans, and presumably it needs a Western political link to avoid growing dependence on the Soviet Union. It makes the achievement of these goals ever more remote by isolating itself from those in the West disposed to deal with it fairly.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Unfriendly U.S. Action

When a committee of the U.S. Senate recently forecast a keen contest for energy supplies between the industrialized nations it presumably did not think the contest was about to start. But it seems to have started.

(European Economic Community) Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner is right to protest that within a few days of a hand-on-heart meeting of energy ministers, the Americans should throw the market into further confusion by. . .Not announcing, simply introducing. . .A subsidy of 5 dollars a barrel on imported refined products. This is what governments used to call an unfriendly act. It is an encouragement to Americans to use energy rather than to save it, and since they are already twice as profligate as Europeans are, every influence of the U.S. Government should be used in the opposite direction.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 2, 1904

NEW YORK — The Boston Herald commented in an editorial: "There is no doubt about it. Vice-hunting has become a fad in Gotham. The papers in that city are quite full of it. This preoccupation brings to mind Disraeli's remark that London is never so amusing as when in a spasm of virtue." On another subject, the Chicago Record-Herald declared: "Great Britain publicly admits that she is at war with Tibet. The English are having beastly luck of late in getting into wars that give them no chance whatever to show what their much-vaunted navy can do."

Fifty Years Ago

June 2, 1929

NEW YORK — George Gershwin, known for courting the jazz-mad muse of music, has taken to charcoal and water colors, and today his interest is turning out pictures. Since finishing Public School 26, and until this April 2, Gershwin did not know he had this avocation. On the momentous April 2 he had been working over a song with his brother Ira. The brother became disgusted, handed George a box of water colors, and told him to go out on the balcony and paint a picture. Which is what George did, and now any visitor is an excuse for bringing out the charcoals.



'Miss Clagthorpe, Please Direct This Group of Students to Weapons, Nuclear (Hydrogen), Trigger Mechanisms, Top Secret, Declassified.'

The Truce of God — and Marx

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The Truce of God was established by the Synod of Elne in the year 1027. It made it obligatory for feudal warlords to stop their fighting on Wednesday evening and not take up the sword again until Monday morning.

But the Truce of God decreed 952 years later by the authorities of the Polish Communist state and by the Catholic Church of Poland will be more than twice as long. The pope's truce begins Saturday at 10 a.m. at Warsaw's Okecie Airport and will last nine days, until June 10, at 5 p.m. at Cracow's Rabice Airport.

In between time, putting aside the difficulties caused by the worst winter of the century and the floods that followed it, Poland, in the words of an observer in Warsaw, "will have to go through its third state of siege in a year."

Yet, the party is fully aware of the inevitable consequences that will follow the meeting between the Polish people and its pope. The papal visit cannot but result in a total triumph for the church and a spectacular revitalization of the opposition in general.

Never in the past — and probably never again — has the alien and minority nature of the regime been so clearly expressed.

"Something extraordinary is going to take place in Poland," a Polish observer confided from Warsaw. "Nothing is going to happen." He was referring to the appeal by Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski to the Polish people to welcome the pope "with dignity, calm and order."

Nothing will happen (let us hope), yet the church has won a victory unlike anything ever seen before in the Communist world.

The official situation of the Polish church does not correspond to its real role in the nation. It has no adequate legal position and has no access to television or radio. Yet it managed to convince the Communist authorities to treat it on equal terms. In other words, it forced the state, which is monopolisitic by definition and by ideology, to accept virtually to share its power.

This success is due primarily to Cardinal Wyszynski, who is now 77, and has seen Communist chiefs come and go. He has lived through persecution and prison and has survived longer than all the leaders of the Polish Communist Party since the inclusion of his country in the zone of Yalta.

Yet, the old man takes his greatest joy from another source. His spiritual heir, the one who was to succeed him at the head of the Polish hierachy, who helped maintain the centuries-old union between the church and the nation, has become the leader of all the world's Catholics.

World Power

The former Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, onetime archbishop of Cracow, was closest to him when he set down his "strategy for a dialogue." That the Polish church is what it is today: if after centuries of intolerance and dogmatism it now speaks of "liberty, pluralism and the rights of man," this is largely due to Karol Wojtyla.

He is the first pope to have drawn lessons from personal experiences with Hitlerism and Stalinism. And it is because he has gone from Cracow to the Vatican that Poland has become a world power.

But the Poles are not the only peoples watching Warsaw closely today. John Paul II has not failed to let it be known that not only is he the first Polish pope, but also the first Slavic one. There is not way of telling how many Catholics will be allowed to enter Poland from neighboring countries, but the most impediments are expected to come from Lithuania.

The great majority of Lithuania's 3 million inhabitants is Catholic. Several hundred thousands among them are Poles who remained in the former Polish territories absorbed by Soviet Lithuania after World War II. The Poles may well refuse to heed the appeals for moderation which have come from the Polish hierachy and could easily prove to be less than humble in accepting the infinitesimal quotas set by Soviet authorities for those in Lithuania who want to participate in the religious celebrations in Poland.

Stopped Islam

Polish Catholicism has always been an important factor in Eastern European politics. In the Middle Ages it stopped the onslaught of Islam and for centuries helped the Polish state in its struggles against the imperialism of Protestant Prussia and Orthodox Russia. The Catholic Church of Poland stood up against Hitler and against Stalin more than any church in Europe, and it paid a heavy price for its independence.

Today, it is adapting itself to the era of human rights and it is once again becoming a key element in the balance of power within the Communist bloc. What must now be resolved for the Communist powers is whether the church of Poland will become a center of opposition in that part of the world, whether its policies will be taken up by other national churches and whether a conflict between Marx and Jesus is inevitable.

The Polish church does not want to give any too firm answer to those questions, yet the triumph of a pope in a Communist state is proof enough that the Iron Curtain is full of holes and sagging. It may still have some strategic value, but not against the human spirit.

The Iron Curtain, which has been taken down between West and East for the duration of the Truce of God, has, at the same time, been clamped down between East and East; between Poland and the Soviet Union to prevent the free travel of Catholics between two Communist states.

St. Stakhanov

Furthermore, the Truce of God also adds a new dimension to the forthcoming Carter-Brezhnev meeting in Vienna. The leaders of the world's two superpowers will not be able to remain aloof of the triumph of the man known in Moscow as "Saint Stakhanov" any more than they will be able to ignore the complex duality of power in Poland, which is still the Soviet Union's leading ally.

The first papal visit to a Communist country will not — no matter how extraordinary it may be — do anything to alter the basic elements of the balance of power in the world. This is not a time of crusades or cold wars. Yet, Poland is a neighbor of the Soviet Union and the church knows all about the virtues of geopolitics.

But the awakening, after the euphoria of the papal visit may be brutal. Even the visitation of the pope cannot change (unless there is a miracle, the Poles say, without really expecting one) the totalitarian form of government, nor answer the questions of today or the doubts of tomorrow.

Yet nothing will ever be the same again; never again will the rulers of Poland be able to say that they have a legitimate mandate from the people. And if for that alone, the Pole's visit is a revolution in itself.

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U.S. and France: Oil's the Rub

By Mort Rosenblum

PARIS — Competition for oil has placed a sudden strain on relations between France and the United States, carefully nurtured from both sides since the low point of the De Gaulle era.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing roundly censured Washington's new subsidies for refined oil and its failure to conserve as much energy as promised. He told several visitors this week:

"If relations between Europe and the United States are not the best, it is because of things like this."

Top-level French officials have called President Carter's energy policies "erratic," full of surprises and arbitrary diktats to allies prepared to work in harmony.

They were dismayed that the new import drive was announced, without warning, only days after U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, at a Paris meeting of the International Energy Agency, pledged cooperation with other industrial nations to cut demand.

The French say the United States is not acting responsibly. One official accused the Americans of using "absurd" amounts of energy. Another said that driving up oil prices was the solution of a rich country looking out for itself.

So far, the French attitude has been to seek a positive solution. France is asking industrial nations, including the United States, to boycott the spot market which threatens to trigger a world price war of serious proportions.

But French officials say that Washington's policies could have serious consequences, and they are already talking about working out separate deals between Europe and the oil producers, leaving the United States to strike its own bargains.

Strong Feelings

Feelings run strong on the issue, far stronger than those over the delay in New York landing rights of the supersonic Concorde.

For many Frenchmen, it is all part of a larger plot. The U.S. subsidies occurred just as the Federal Aviation Agency linked the European-built A-300 Airbus to the DC-10 in probes over possible structural faults. Although the FAA reversed itself, many felt it was a deliberate attempt to discredit their industry.

Reaction has not yet translated into anti-American feelings, but there seems to be a widespread disillusionment with U.S. leaders to whom many Europeans have looked for world leadership.

Assorted potshots by commentators and politicians reflect this clearly. Many say Carter is electioneering and is hamstrung by Congress. One French diplomat put it: "Now we realize the problem is not Carter but rather the deteriorating state of the American presidency."

Giscard d'Estaing's chilly remarks are particularly significant since, in the past, he has worked to erase the long-standing Gaullist mistrust of the American way of solving problems. He has worked closely with Carter and, on several occasions, has talked of a French-American partnership in enthusiastic terms.

Because of this, the strain was considered even more serious than similar tension in February, 1974, during the last international scramble for oil.

The major point of friction is the new subsidies.

The influential daily, Le Monde, leveled a broadside at what it said was the Americans' indifference to others in an editorial entitled, "Every man for himself."

'Dreaming?'

Le Matin, the pro-Socialist daily, observed: "Just as the French government is preparing energy conservation measures, Washington decides — are we dreaming? — to subsidize imports of oil products in short supply. . ."

U.S. authorities counter that the oil subsidies do not represent a change in policy. They are simply a means of attracting to the United States refined fuels which were being diverted from the East Coast to Rotterdam where spot market prices are higher.

But, the French say, any move to outbid on the market is bound to send prices soaring for a simple reason: there is no market, simply a monopoly and a slight overdemand.

The question, according to the French, is not who is right or wrong. What matters now, they say, is whether major consumers can cut their energy requirements and jointly refuse to pay more than officially determined prices.

The French are probably right. Judging from the results so far, in any situation of *sauve qui peut* — every man for himself — those who end up on top are likely to be distinctly short on sympathetic allies.

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Letters

Return to Britain

I would like to reply to the letter of Philip Brutton (IHT, May 28), "Irish Solution."

Mr. Brutton suggests that the border be redrawn. This could be an initial step as the three Northern Irish countries bordering Ireland have a majority Catholic population and therefore would no doubt vote for unification with Ireland if they were given the right of vote by county.

The British constantly state that if the country was reunified the Protestants would be victimized. This argument does not stand up to the past history of Ireland. After Ireland regained its independance, there were more than 150,000 Protestants in Southern Ireland, mostly rich industrialists and land owners. Not one of these families had their properties confiscated or were they in any way discriminated against. In point of fact they still prosper. Therefore, using this reason as an excuse for not solving the Ulster problem is not valid.

Mr. Brutton suggests that after a new partition of Ulster that in the three counties left with a Protestant majority the Catholics remaining there could immigrate to the south or to the United States. It can also be suggested that the Northern Irish Protestants, who number approximately 950,000, could either stay and prosper after the reunification of Ireland or return to Scotland from where the majority of these originated in the 18th and 19th century in the first place. It does not seem fair that the Irish should have to leave Ulster which is after all part of their country. However, some of the Scots and English who make up the 950,000 Protestant population might want to return to Britain.

In any event, it is obvious that a new intiative must be taken by the English government in consultation with the Irish government to reunify the country.

THOMAS SHANNON.

Paris.

Claire Sterling From Rome:

By all accounts, the Communists themselves are braced now for their first electoral loss since 1948.

ROME — For many or most Italians, this weekend's voting will mean a release from boredom. No amount of hack campaign oratory could rouse their interest in an election largely regarded here as a useless exercise, which every party leader in the country has somehow waffled through without once uttering a simple declarative sentence.

This is the third time in a row that an Italian parliament has been dissolved as unworkable before living out its full term. In 1972 that produced a new parliament a shade less workable than its predecessor. The next, in 1976, was scarcely workable at all. The one in the making now might start out looking different, even a lot different. But the symptoms of pathological distress in Italian politics would still be there.

What is almost certainly going to be different in this incoming parliament is the comparative strength of Italy's huge Communist and Christian Democratic formations. After gaining steadily on the ruling Catholic Party for three decades, the Communists were right on its heels by 1976. If they didn't quite make the famous "sorpasso" — actually overtaking the Christian Democrats to become parliament's biggest party — they did narrow the gap to a mere 4 percent. (The score was 34.4 to 38.6 percent.) From then on, their "ineluctable" entrance into the government, as the late Republican leader Ugo Lamalfa put it, was presumably only a matter of time.

How Much Slippage?

Nobody thinks so any more. By all accounts, the Communists themselves are braced now for their first electoral loss since 1948. The only real doubt is whether their slippage will be one or two, or three or four or more percentage points. If the Christian Democrats should pick up as much again, as expected, the two parties could wind up something like 10 percent apart: a yawning chasm that could theoretically change Italy's whole political landscape. But theories like that rarely have much to do with Italian realities.

The plainest of these realities is that Italy's ruling Catholic Party is never going to give up the ultimate prospect of a partnership with the Communists unless and until they can count on something else as good or better. And for all the arithmetical reassurance they might find in the new parliament, that — now as always — is just the trouble.

The Catholic-Communist experimental partnership starting after that 1976 election never got past the stage of Communist membership in a government majority. Long before they might have moved on to a place in the government itself, they themselves pulled out. By their own reckoning and everybody else's, the whole thing was a flop. The vote this weekend will be the price of their mistake — a measure of how deeply they have disappointed the public's rising expectations — and they are unlikely to be so careless a second time. But neither they nor their main Christian Democratic interlocutors would swear they'll never do it again.

Temporary Setback

Several influential leaders on both sides think of this flop as just a temporary setback. They are still ardently interested in an enduring partnership — a regime, in fact — for their mutual defense and profit. The country as a whole would get stability with virtually no opposition (or so their thinking goes). The Communists would finally get a sizable share of power and patronage and they would in exchange assure the ministerial posts and perks of aging Christian Democratic notables until the latter are finally dislodged by what irreverent subalterns call the biological solution.

On the other hand, plenty of leaders on both sides want nothing of the sort. What with terrorists and autonomist "ultras" outflanking them on the left and spreading insubordination among Europe's most radicalized workers, the Italian Communists have plenty of reason to worry about rejoining the establishment. The fact that they simply can't deliver that working class — amply demonstrated over these last three years — takes quite a shine off their charms for those Christian Democrats who have doubted the Communists' genuine usefulness all along. Furthermore, they still don't think these Communists have come far enough toward Western democratic ways to be acceptable allies. Neither, by now, do the smaller Republican, Social Democratic and Socialist parties that were all gung-ho for a Communist alliance in the stirring days of 1976.

The sad truth, though, is that the pooled strength of all Italy's smaller Democratic parties runs to well under 20 percent: Conservative Liberals, 1 percent; Republicans and Social Democrats, 3 each, and the Socialists, 9.5, which, with luck this weekend, might hit 10. None, unfortunately including a Socialist Party trying hard to become a credible alternative to the Communists, expects to pick up anything extra to speak of in this election. Those extra votes the Socialists had their eye on seem likely to go to Marco Pannella's mixed bag of libertarians, women's libbers, ultra-left student Marxists, professional protesters and failed ex-some-party-or-other deputies now running on his Radical Party ticket instead.

Parlous Times

Pannella, whose Radical Party may get anywhere from 3 to 5 percent of the vote, is no friend of any Christian Democratic government, still less a potential ally. That leaves the other small Democratic parties — all of them together, what's more — as the only alternative to yet another Catholic-Communist partnership, however this election may go. Even at their best, they would seem to be something less than the trusty government henchmen Italy needs in these parlous times. And to be at their best, every one of them would have to live in heavenly harmony with every other one, not to mention their Christian Democratic big brothers — a state of grace this postwar republic hasn't yet achieved.

Not that the news from Italy is all bad. Some could turn out to be pretty good. Those who have been fighting here to reconstruct a strong and stable government are still more likely than not to be stonewalled in the months ahead. But they can at least draw comfort from a probably sizable shift of public opinion where, in a very special way, it does count: Not so much reflecting greater faith in the Christian Democrats, as greater skepticism about the Communist Party's magical powers. For Italy, of all countries, that is hardly a gift to be scorned.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 71 B 2112
179 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
Tel. 747-12-65. Telex 612718 Herald Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Daily except Sunday
In U.S.A.—Subscription price $235 yearly
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
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Commission Paritaire No 34 231

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Saturday-Sunday, June 2-3, 1979

Futurists Make Guesses

What Will Tomorrow Bring?

By Bradley Graham

WASHINGTON (WP) — The story of the world is littered with predictions that in retrospect look awfully dumb.

Some classic blunders:

• Thomas Tredgold, a British railroad designer, declared in 1835 that "any general system of conveying passengers — at a velocity exceeding 10 mph, or thereabouts — is extremely improbable."

• A week before the Wright brothers lifted off at Kitty Hawk, The New York Times ridiculed the notion of human flight.

• Vannevar Bush, former president of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, offered some advice to President Harry S Truman in 1945 on the atomic bomb. "The bomb will never go off," Bush declared, "and I speak as an expert on explosives."

So much for crystal balls and bold predictions. But if there is one thing that those who gaze into the future have learned, it is that tomorrow need not look like the past. Undaunted by the embarrassments of yesteryear, the guessing game on the future is prospering again — in, of all places, the practical here-and-now world of business and industry.

"The field has exploded in the last five years," said Peter Schwartz, the head of futures research for SRI International, a consulting company based in Palo Alto, Calif. "It used to be we couldn't sell our service. Now we're swamped."

The service that SRI is selling — and services like it being offered by a proliferating number of other futures firms — is a professionally packaged forecast of the future of Earth. And not just its economic or technological future. Increasingly, futurists are drawing outlines of tomorrow's political and social landscapes as well.

The growing interest in futures studies stems from a variety of things. One is the quickened pace of change. Another is the diminishing supply of natural resources. A third is what might be termed the world-is-a-crazier-place syndrome, which began to take hold somewhere in the midst of Vietnam, Watergate, OPEC, Jonestown and Iran.

Together, these concerns have heightened present-day anxieties and prompted the desire to know ahead of time what is likely to happen in a future blink of time. Knowing — or thinking that one knows — may not make any real difference, but it seems nonetheless to be a compelling pursuit among some.

Evidence that futurists have at least gained the mantle of professional legitimacy is apparent in the expansion of predictive consulting services. A number of firms — Monsanto, General Electric, IBM, Coca-Cola, ALCOA, Security Pacific Bank and General Mills, to name a few — have in-house staffs whose primary assignment is to dream of what tomorrow will be like.

Future-think also has spread to such diverse groups as Hallmark Cards, Sara Lee bakery products and the American Baptist Church. When Weyerhaeuser, the tree and paper products company, dedicated a research center recently, the keynote speaker was not a scientist but a futurist.

Bureaucratic Niche

In government, too — particularly in the U.S. federal government — futurism has carved a bureaucratic niche for itself under the banners of the Office of Technology Assessment and the Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future (which publishes a monthly newsletter, "What's Next?"). The World Future Society in Bethesda, Md., is the chief representative for the field and reports a recent surge in membership to 50,000.

Which is not to say that everyone has been smitten by the forecasting bug. Serious futurology is practiced by only a few organizations, most of which are large.

Corporate managers generally remain preoccupied with the short term and regard any thinking about the long term as a luxury. This preoccupation has a way of rising and failing with the ebb and flow of corporate profits — the richer a company is, the more likely it will be to indulge in long-range planning. Futurists maintain that this relationship is backward. They say that their skills can be of as much — and sometimes more — benefit to a company in depressed times as in prosperous ones.

The surge in interest in the study of the future dates to the end of World War II, when the United States turned its attention to national security concerns. Gen. H.H. "Hap" Arnold, the wartime commander of the U.S. Army Air Force, ordered a major forecast of future technological capabilities and set up what was probably the first "think tank," a forerunner of the Rand Corp.

The space program, the technology explosion, international political conflict and concern over the limits of economic growth all contributed in later years to an active interest in figuring out what tomorrow would bring.

"By the end of the 1960s, it was clear that two important changes were occurring in people's outlook on the future," Ed Cornish, president of the World Future Society, wrote in "The Study of the Future." "First, they were becoming convinced that it was possible to study the future . . . [And second, they recognized] that the future world is plastic, [that] human beings are not moving toward a predetermined future world but instead are active participants in the creation of the future world."

The Game Changes

Along the way, futurists changed their approach. Their game had been prediction. But as the world grew more complicated and unpredictable, the game became more varied. "Futurists today don't forecast new inventions and developments down the road," Cornish said. "It's more subtle than that."

In place of predicting, the emphasis is on coping with uncertainty. "We rarely give one alternative," said SRI's Schwartz. "Instead, we offer several different ones. We're much more interested in challenging existing perceptions, in getting people to think hard about the future."

This new focus has led to new methods that have the appearance, at least, of sophistication. Gone is the crystal ball. Today's futurists rely on a bagful of techniques, including:

• Extrapolation of current trends.

• Scenarios that require planning for several possible outcomes.

• Delphi surveys. Working on the two-is-better-than-one principle, this is a special method of polling experts, eventually yielding a consensus on the future.

• Computer modeling. Standard in setting economic policy, this method places its faith in a mathematical representation of the future.

•. Morphological analysis, relevance trees, mission-flow diagrams and cross-impact matrices — mentioned here to show that the study of the future has given rise to a strange jargon.

In fact, though, the methods themselves are simple and easy to learn. The trick is to make sense of the results. In the end, what a futurist counts on most, say those who practice the art, is intuition. "To use a radar analogy, you're really pulsing your way through the future," said GE's Ian Wilson.

Nor does it seem to matter much to some futurists whether their estimates prove to be right or wrong. "Our aim is not to come up with a right answer," said Shell Oil's Norman Duncan. "It's to encourage management to think creatively about the future. It's sort of a learning process."

Often there is resistance. For instance, after the 1973-74 embargo by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries rendered worthless the predictions that oil companies — and everyone else — had been making about energy resources, Shell switched to a scenario-forecasting approach. But division managers later objected that planning for several contingencies required too much busywork, so the oil giant went back to single-line extrapolation.

At Security Pacific National Bank in Los Angeles, futurist Hank Koehn found it almost impossible at first to get bank officers to imagine a world of national bank branching — and to plan for it. "They had been working in the same mind-set for 20 to 30 years," Koehn said. But after 18 months of gentle prodding, bank executives accepted the notion — and they are scouting for acquisitions in preparation for the day that Congress approves it.

Little Hocus-Pocus

To skeptics who say that the future cannot be predicted, futurists insist that there is really very little hocus-pocus involved. "Technologies cast a long shadow," said John Vanston of Technology Futures Inc. of Austin, Texas, which conducts seminars on the subject. "By being alert to these changes, you can get a sense of what's coming."

The same holds for political and social forecasting, according to Graham Molitor, who started Public Policy Forecasting Inc. in Washington two years ago. Molitor travels periodically to Europe where, he says, many issues make headlines before jumping the Atlantic and taking root in the United States.

Operating on the theory that ideas appear in print well before they start to produce appreciable change, a number of programs have sprung up — known loosely as early-warning systems or business intelligence programs — that comb publications for future signals. The American Council of Life Insurance, Ford Motor Co., Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., SRI International and Washington's Center for Policy Process have such programs.

Futurists like to fall back on a quote by one of their most prominent writers, Arthur Clarke, who said: "If you take my forecast too seriously, you'll go broke. If your children don't take it seriously enough, they'll go broke."

Not Too Much Off the Sides



In Omdurman, Sudan, where automobiles are scarce, donkeys are prized beasts — and specialists tend to their needs. Ali Ayoub (left), pausing with an assistant to display a freshly coiffed customer, says that he is one of three master barbers in the area catering to a clientele of donkeys.

AP

Rough Ride Is Predicted To End of 20th Century

WASHINGTON (WP) — Crisis and conflict likely will shake the next two decades, according to two of America's generally most optimistic forecasters.

But after a rough ride through the end of the 20th century, the U.S. and other industrialized countries should emerge, reordered and reinvigorated, into a new era of prosperity and pleasure. In an ambitious article, Herman Kahn, director of the Hudson Institute think tank, and John Phelps, a colleague, warn of troubled times ahead for the world's advanced nations — a period of "malaise," they call it — marked by slower economic growth, potentially great violence and disorder, and vigorous controversy over societal goals.

The article, which appears in the June issue of the Futurist magazine, represents the first major statement on the world's longer-term economic prospects by Kahn, one of the country's best-known and controversial futurists. Crowded with graphs and tables that project events to the year 2200 and beyond, the article provides a sweeping look at what tomorrow's world economy may be like.

'Great Transition'

Its significance rests less in its detail than in its general view, and the authors say it was intended more to tease the imagination than to prove wholly right.

Basically, Kahn and Phelps see the world today as being in the midst of a "great transition" spanning 400 years and bridging the agricultural age to a post-industrial one — an unstable period "that is neither fully healthy nor really sick."

"Two hundred years ago, almost everywhere human beings were comparatively few, poor and at the mercy of the forces of nature," Kahn and Phelps write. "Two centuries hence, barring some combination of very bad luck and/or bad management, they should be numerous, rich and in control of the forces of nature."

For the moment, though, people and their governments — particularly in the more developed nations — are likely to suffer complications and danger. The futurists predict that high inflation will persist, and the world economy system will remain very "vulnerable" to disruptions and slumps. Pointing also to the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island, they anticipate a prevailing "sense of technological crisis." They say that social discontent also is likely to percolate in advanced nations.

"In the relatively affluent countries, both capitalist and socialist, we anticipate a sense of continuing uncertainty and malaise," Kahn and Phelps wrote.

The world still has several decades to go before its population and output growth rates reach their peaks, they assert. But the U.S. is said to have passed its zenith. Kahn and Phelps predict that output in the U.S. will grow at a much slower rate over the next two decades — 3 percent, slipping further to 2 percent in the 1990s, versus the average 5 percent of the postwar years.

In the meantime, the middle-income and poor nations are expected to set a more robust pace, enjoying growth rates of between 5 percent and 15 percent. Kahn and Phelps identify six economically "dynamic areas" of the world: Japan, the Asian rim countries (South Korea, Taiwan), part of Latin America (Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, perhaps others), eastern Europe, some Mediterranean countries (Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia) and most members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

They attribute the slowdown in the United States, in part, to the waning of some special postwar factors, to the rise of government and costs of regulation, and to the mounting intensity of international competition. They also blame new values and attitudes that have replaced former pro-growth ones.

In the United States today, there is "a disinclination to take risks and a loss of nerve, will and confidence," they assert, and further cite "excessive preoccupation" with social concerns.

"Replacing the old 'square' values are new emphases on hedonism and self-fulfillment and new attitudes toward the family and society," say Kahn and Phelps. "There is a growing development of anti-technology, anti-growth attitudes: opinion polls show that about 70 percent of Americans admit to being influenced by 'small is better' and 'limits to growth' arguments."

The two futurists clearly have not been persuaded by the new themes. Shedding their rather gloomy view of the short term, they don the optimism for which they are known and declare that technology will come to the rescue in the future as it has in the past.

They say that current anxieties — sometimes bordering on panic — over problems that seem insurmountable today are unwarranted. They maintain that no major problem — whether energy, pollution, health or safety — will prove unmanageable.

"The potential for feasible technological fixes or solutions to important issues . . . is so often underestimated," they wrote, though admitting later to some degree of apprehension about the swift advance of technology. "Most of the new technologies are benign: unfortunately, some are rather threatening. 'Genetic engineering' in humans is one example of the latter."

Rise in Living Standard

They note that their long-range optimism "flies in the face of much currently fashionable conventional wisdom" — notably, the Club of Rome school, which argues that world population growth is generating pollution and depleting resources at a rate that threatens to strangle the planet.

Even during the next two bumpy decades, Kahn and Phelps foresee a continued rise in the U.S. living standards. They predict an output per capita in this country of $14,000 by the year 2000, or about 45 percent greater than today.

They do not expect the gap between the rich and poor nations to narrow much over the next few decades. But they say that some time in the 21st century the world economy will stabilize at roughly 10 billion persons and an output per capita of $20,000.

Kahn and Phelps see the world emerging eventually into a "post-industrial" era — a term coined by an earlier futurist. In that world, affluence will abound and only a relatively few people will have to work at the jobs necessary to keep the rest of the world fed and clothed. The others will be free to do whatever they wish.

To get from now to then, though, may be as much a matter of mind as anything else. "We need to develop various long-range images and scenarios to replace essentially negative and pessimistic views based on such dubious concepts as physical limits to growth; the widening income gap, the unmanageability of modern society, and the eroding quality of life," they wrote.

Italian Terrorists 'Get You if They Want To'

By Ronald Koven

GENOA (WP) — Fausto Cuocolo, dean of the political science faculty at the University of Genoa and a prominent local Christian Democratic leader, was chatting with reporters Saturday night and saying that he took no special precautions against terrorists because "It's pointless, they'll get you if they want you."

Now the 47-year-old professor is in the hospital recuperating after an operation for the removal of four bullets in his legs, right hip and right forearm.

Two young men walked into his classroom Thursday morning as Cuocolo was giving final examinations to about 20 of his students in administrative law. A woman accomplice stayed in the hallway as a lookout. They shut the third-floor classroom door, and made Cuocolo stand up and turn his back to them.

Into the Maze

The first two shots missed their mark. So, witnesses said, the two moved closer to the professor to shoot. Then they fled, leaving eight spent cartridges behind. Some students screamed in fright, others took cover. No one tried to stop or follow the terrorists.

The gunmen apparently did not mask their faces; one had what was described as a tangled beard, and the other had a mustache. They disappeared into the maze of narrow 12th-century streets in the port area near the university.

Within 55 minutes of the start of the attack, there was a call to the local newspaper Il Secolo: "This is the Red Brigades speaking, the Genovese column. This morning at 9:30 we lamed Fausto Cuocolo, one of the major representatives of the Christian Democratic Party in Genoa."

Cuocolo is lucky. Friends who saw him in the hospital said that he was groggy after surgery, but that all the bullets had lodged in flesh, damaging no bones or vital organs. The doctors said that he would be out within three weeks, barring complications.

Saturday night over a whiskey at his elegant seaside apartment, he had said that there was always fear that the terrorists would strike, but that the most careful security measures could be outfoxed.

He gave the example of an engineer a few weeks ago at a big state concern, who always had a bodyguard wait for him outside his Genoa home when he left for work or returned because the terrorists have almost invariably hit people outside their own houses. Terrorists attacked him in a crowded street as he was walking home, where his bodyguard was waiting for him.

Glue in Hair

Cuocolo's young wife, who had just joined in the conversation after putting the couple's two children to bed, nodded her agreement with her husband's philosophical approach. He had just come home from an academic conference in Belgrade. He was relaxed, and joked about the children. "They are so noisy," he said, "that I call them 'the animals.' "

On Tuesday one of Cuocolo's Christian Democratic colleagues on the elected regional council and a candidate for the European Parliament was shot four times in the legs. Last week a Christian Democratic city councilwoman was tied up and had glue dumped over her hair. Both actions were claimed by the Genoa column of the Red Brigades.

Cuocolo, a lean, bespectacled man who looks the part of the establishment intellectual, described Genoa as a conservative, stable city, despite all the publicity given to the Brigades here. Even at the university, with 35,000 students, mostly from the region, little sympathy was expressed for the terrorists or their aims, he said.

The exception was the liberal arts faculty, with 4,000 students. In Genoa even the sociology students and faculty, traditionally a haven for extremists in Italy, were moderates, Cuocolo said.

Little Excitement

The problem in Italy, he went on, was that every election was a potential political crisis, because the Communist alternative to the Christian Democrats was so drastic. This time, he conceded, the Christian Democrats seemed to be well ahead, hence there was little public excitement.

Immediately after the incident at the university, Cuocolo's students were joined by hundreds of others taking their finals. They called a protest strike on the spot. The president of the university, Carmine Romanzi, said that he was overwhelmed to think that this could happen inside the university. "I was a partisan" against Fascism, he said. "We fought for freedom. And now we must witness it being trampled upon."

Cuocolo issued a statement from his hospital bed: "This is the price we pay for our institutions. I am serene."

A shocked friend said, "He's right that you can't really protect yourself, you know." The friend confided that, unbeknownst to Cuocolo, bodyguards had been discreetly protecting him in exposed situations. "But not at the university. Who would have thought there?"

Population of China Nearing Billion Mark

TOKYO, June 1 (AP) — China's population is nearing 1 billion, Japan's Kyodo news agency reported today from Peking.

Kyodo said that an unidentified Chinese government agency told a Japanese economic mission that the population two years ago was 945,350,000, an increase of 1.2 percent from 1976. Peking's official Peoples Daily recently said that the country's population had exceeded 900 million.

Vietnam Veterans Get Backing in Congress

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON (NYT) — For a long time Washington tried to forget Vietnam, but this week the capital remembered. At the White House on Wednesday, President Carter was host to a reception for 400 Vietnam veterans and vowed to do more to help them. A few hours earlier, the House of Representatives had approved a bill that would provide psychological counseling for troubled veterans and their families.

In part, these developments were promoted by a group of young legislators, calling themselves Vietnam Veterans in Congress. Their self-appointed mission has been to get the country to talk about the war and to care for the men who fought it.

As Rep. Davis Bonior, D-Mich., 33, the chairman of the group, put it, "Only until we're able to deal with the problem of the veteran will we be able to deal with the whole Vietnam experience — an experience our generation will have to live with until they bury us."

Rep. Bonior thinks that the recent spate of movies and books about the war has aided their work immeasurably. "In the last six months," he said, "we've made a good amount of headway making people aware of the issues. In some degree the war has become fashionable. There's a change — a little turning."

Still, the Vietnam veterans face stiff resistance from legislators who want to cut all domestic spending or who have long-standing commitments to the soldiers of an earlier era.

"The pie is only so big," Rep. Bonior said, "and the clout still rests with traditional organizations whose members represent older veterans."

With his blue-jean suit, thick black beard, and thick-soled work shoes, Rep. Bonior looks more like the social worker he used to be than a second-term congressman. As an Air Force cook and teacher from 1968 to 1972, he never left California. But when he came to Congress, he felt that a vast vacuum had developed on the Vietnam issue.

"The right wing had wanted to win the war and they blamed the veterans who didn't win it," he said. "The people on the left, including some of my friends, viewed the veterans as suckers, baby-killers and warmongers. The middle just didn't want to deal with it."

The Vietnam veterans were doubly powerless, he noted, because a high percentage of them came from lower socio-economic groups. They fought in the first place because many of them lacked the education and the connections to avoid the draft.

The organization started in the last Congress with 11 members and now has 19, including about six who served in the war zone.

Last year the group pushed through one of its top priorities, a tax credit for employers who hire Vietnam veterans. The provision, which went into effect in January, provides a $3,000 break in the first year of employment and $1,600 in the second.

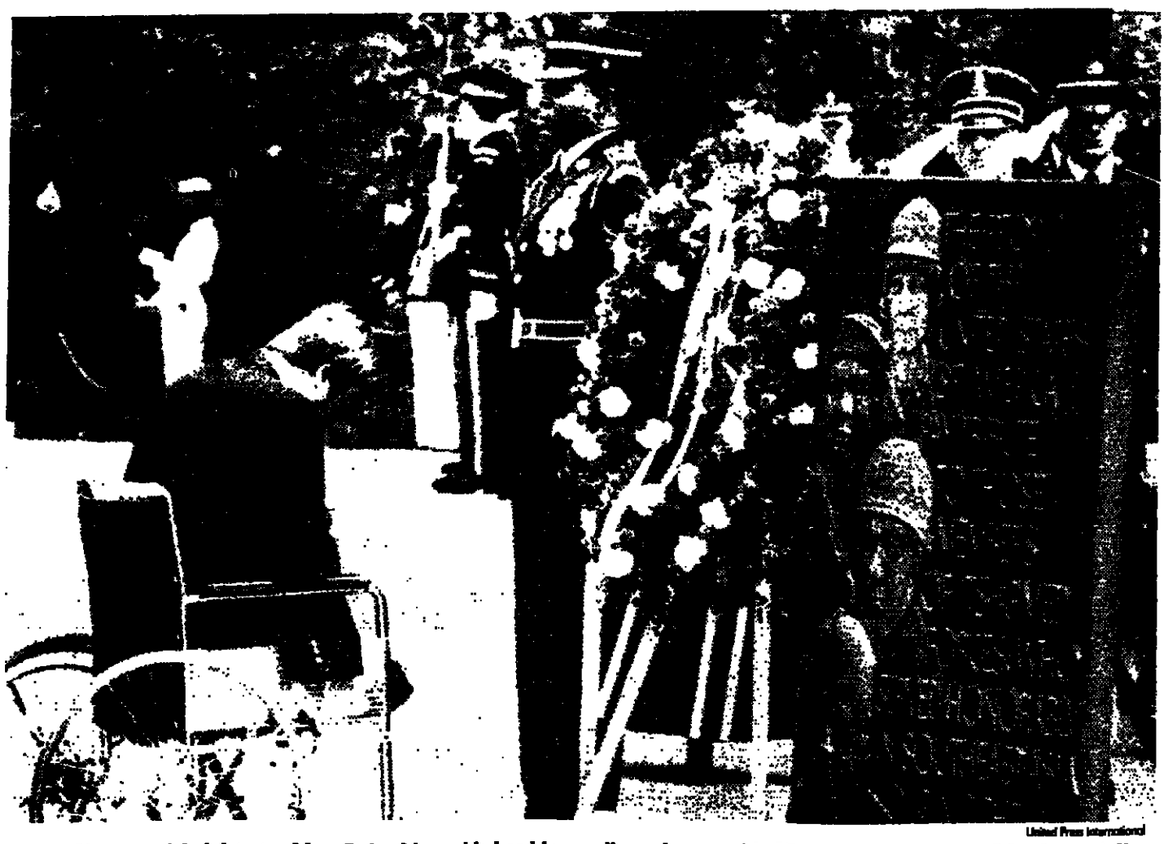
The group's second priority was a bill establishing this week as Vietnam Veterans' Week. The group was hoping that Mr. Carter would hold a dinner for veterans at the White House — similar to the dinner that was held for returning prisoners of war — but they settled for the reception.

A third priority, the new counseling program, will probably be passed by the Senate next week and signed into law. However, the appropriation of $16 million — $12 million to aid psychological problems, $4 million for drug and alcohol abuse — is far below what the sponsors wanted.

The top priority for the future is a bill to increase benefits under the GI Bill for veterans who were discharged in the late 1960s. The group has also formed a task force to study the problem of Agent Orange, the deadly defoliant used extensively by U.S. troops in Southeast Asia.

Many of the young congressmen opposed the war, and even demonstrated against it, and they find it ironic that they are the ones who are now defending the Vietnam veterans.

"I guess," Rep. Bonior said, "one would expect the biggest supporters of the veterans to be those who supported the war. They voted 416 to nothing in this place for the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, but they've been considerably less enthusiastic in dealing with this problem."



United Press International

Legless Veterans Administrator Max Cleland bows his head in silence after laying a wreath at plaque dedicated to U.S. soldiers who served in Vietnam. The ceremony Monday at Arlington Cemetery in Virginia inaugurated Vietnam Veterans Week.

Drivers Fill Tax Coffers Along With Fuel Tanks

LONDON (AP) — Governments in 10 countries take from 29 to 70 percent in taxes from the price that motorists pay for gasoline, an Associated Press survey shows.

The Italian government takes the biggest percentage cut, collecting the equivalent of $1.53 — or 70 percent — of the $2.18 charged for a gallon of premium gas. France gets 69 percent of $2.29, a lower percentage but a higher take. In Spain, the price is $2.12 a gallon, and the state gets 68 percent.

West German gasoline prices are among the cheapest in Europe, with a gallon of premium costing $1.88. The government gets 56 percent. At $2.62, premium gasoline in Greece is the most expensive in the 10 countries sampled, but the tax bite is 54 percent.

Israel, whose oil supply is guaranteed by the United States, has 94-octane gas on sale at $1.91 a gallon, of which 52 percent is tax and surcharge. Irish motorists, suffering from a gasoline shortage and a series of steep price increases, still pay a relatively low $1.73 for a gallon of premium, and only 48.5 percent of that goes for taxes.

Britons, too, are near the bottom of the price tables. The government currently takes 40 percent of $1.64 for a U.S. gallon of premium.

Art in France

The Fetishistic Figures of Lindner

By Michael Gibson

SAINT-PAUL-DE-VENCE, France, June 1 (IHT) — Richard Lindner's work, powerfully constructed, aggressively colored, devoted predominantly to rather terrifying, fetishistic figures of whores and pimps, has the instant impact of brilliantly conceived publicity, and the monumental coherence of the great fresco painters.

Lindner died last year at the age of 77 and is being commemorated by an important retrospective show, to June 30, at the Maeght Foundation here.

It is quite curious that he should have been perceived, instinctively, as a phenomenon of American art. Lindner became American, lived in America, and blended in with American art to the extent that his work appeared relevant to the context in which it appeared. But that context does not account for much of what we encounter in Lindner's work and that seems to have a deeper and hidden resonance.

Lindner was born in Hamburg. His mother was American. The family almost immediately settled in Nuremberg, where Lindner grew up and pursued his studies until the age of 23. From there he went to Munich where he spent from 1924 to 1927. Munich in those years was the scene of the nonartistic activities of another painter, Adolf Hitler. Lindner and Hitler were habitues of the same cafe and sat at neighboring tables.

Hitler Remembered

"I saw him every day at the Cafe Heck," Lindner said in an interview published in the catalog of his 1974 exhibition at the Musee National d'Art Moderne in Paris. "I always thought he was the type that housemaids like. He was romantic in the petit-bourgeois sense of the term, always dressed in black, with an artist's black hat, a black suit, a black tie, often wearing high boots and always with a whip in his hand. But he was very shy and never dared to attract attention. Hitler was always careful to make a good impression . . . He always wanted to be with artists. He knew I was an artist, and I was always at the table occupied by the people who put out Simplizissimus (a satirical publication): Karl Arnold, Gulbransson and Heine, all of whom he naturally knew very well and who covered him with insults to which he never replied."

In 1933, when the Nazis came to power, Lindner was in Munich again, the artistic director of a publishing house. He learned the news emerging from a movie at two in the afternoon. In the evening there was a torchlight procession. Lindner was sure that the Nazis were already at his home to arrest him. He took a taxi, a high glassed-in vehicle, like those still used in London, in the hope of picking up his wife on the way by.

"The torchlight procession was a surprise. My taxi got caught in it. Right and left there were SA men carrying torches. I was sitting there, holding my nose because of my profile. I knew, of course, what it would look like if a torch lit up the inside of the car. I would be a shadow, and my shadow would be that of Shylock with a nose . . . So we moved forward with the procession, very slowly and stopping very often, as it happens with processions. That was my greatest experience of Nazism!"

The Lindners got away. He moved to France, where he lived and worked until he was arrested at the outbreak of the war as an enemy alien. After five months he was released, joined the French Army, then the British, then, in 1941 he emigrated to the United States, where he earned his living as an illustrator for Vogue, Fortune and Harper's Bazaar. He only started to devote himself full-time to painting in 1950.

Strange Mixture

All of this has given the strange mixture that goes into Lindner's paintings. The illustrator's craft, the careful makeup of the page (or canvas), the monumental construction that bespeaks the artist's passion for Piero della Francesca, the reminiscences of Germany of the period of "The Threepenny Opera," the satirical vision that is sometimes quite close to that of Lindner's longtime friend Saul Steinberg, and the frightening, overpowering fetishistic image of man — and especially of woman — that is the immediately recognizable mark of Lindner's work. Like Steinberg he was an immigrant: "Steinberg and I have a lot in common," he says. "We are both of us tourists."

The strong modernity of Lindner's work is probably due to the immediate legibility of his paintings. This may derive from his experience as an illustrator, as may also his mastery of the erotic vocabulary and its intimate blending with connotations of violence. Objects such as leather gloves, high-heeled shoes, corsets and handbags are rendered with extreme care. Human faces, on the other hand, are made into idol-masks. The nose is tiny; the lips are immense, all-invading, baroquely sinuous; the eyes seem reptilian, elaborately painted. The female figure becomes an imposing monument, rather closer to an auto body than to that of a woman, encased and exposed with careful strategy.

All of this does not appear to be so much an expression of Lindner's tastes "You have only to look at my wife," he told an interviewer two days before his death, "to know that the women I paint are not at all my type! But it's true they've always haunted me."

The subject matter is important, of course, and appears to be the middle ground between some of the artist's fantasies and the more naive fantasies of the public. These naive fantasies are picked up and given a poisonous intensity in the inhuman proportions they assume on the canvas. Lindner, in fact, would appear to be closer to Georg Grosz or Otto Dix than to any of the American Pop artists with whom he has sometimes been packaged.



"Couple," done by Richard Lindner in 1977.

Photography Scene

PARIS

Jerome Ducrot, Agathe Gaillard Galerie, 3 Rue du Pont Louis-Phillippe, Paris 4, to July 21.

Fashion Photographer Jerome Ducrot took his camera to a village 200 kilometers south of Paris and had the villagers take their own pictures with a remote control camera. The result is a fascinating collection of photographs. Not in their Sunday best, but surrounded with their everyday tools, the pictures beam with a natural honesty that a photographer's presence would otherwise kill. The picture of a village mayor underneath the statue of Marianne shows to a full extent the official's aspirations and his arrival at the goal.

* * *

Victor Regnault, Musee des Arts Decoratifs, 107-109 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, to July 1.

This 19th-century photographer escapes the pictorial and artiness of early photography that one usually finds in the works of that period. His pictures from the Paris suburbs of Saint-Cloud and Sevres put him among the first photo-reporters. They have the qualities of Impressionist paintings, although he took them 20 years before Impressionism was born. His portraits capture people as their usual selves, and they surprise the viewer with today's realist look. From his travels in England he brought pictures of Westminster that were more than just souvenir postcards. He also made documents of everyday life, especially in his photographs of people at their moments of rest.

* * *

Heinz Hajek-Halke, Duc & Camroux Associes, 56 Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Paris 1, to June 30.

German photographer Heinz Hajek-Halke, who began during the period between the two World Wars, takes us to the rich world of his imagination. He is one of the first to use photography not just as a means of representing a moment, but as a creative tool for expressing fantasies.

* * *

Jeanne Montoussamy-Asbe, Galerie Herve Odermatt, 85 bis Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore, Paris 8, to June 10.

This young black American photographer, who has travelled extensively, brings images of black peoples' sufferings. Her works are promising but one feels that she is trying to say too much in too little space. Nevertheless, her perception is sensitive and the low toning in her pictures expresses the low-key approach that she takes with her subjects.

* * *

Bruce Davidson, Galerie Delpire, 13 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to July 7.

Claude Raimond-Dityvon, Contrejour, 9 Rue de l'Ouest, Paris 14, to June 30.

Eddie Kuligowski, Galerie Demi-Teinte, 159 bis Boulevard du Montparnasse, Paris 6, to June 30.

Raoul Hausmann, Galerie Zabriskie, 29 Rue Aubry-le-Boucher, Paris 4, to June 30.

ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE

Three Perspectives on Photography, group exhibition, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London, to July 8.

Michel Humot, Palais Lobkowitz, Vienna, to June 15.

Edouard Boubat, Work Gallery, Seestrasse 352, Zurich.

—C.G. CUPIC

Gettysburg Display Set

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP) — The first draft of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address will go on display at the Gettysburg National Military Park on July 7, it was announced yesterday. An agreement to alternate the first and second drafts on display at Gettysburg for part of each year had been signed by the National Park Service and the Library of Congress, which has the manuscripts.

The Art Market

The Importance of Documentation

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, June 1 (IHT) — Unusual things have been happening on the Paris auction scene in the last few weeks.

First there was the sale held by Claude Boisgirard on April 26 where most of the important Chinese items had been seen in recent auctions abroad — with much lower estimates (IHT, May 5-6). Other oddities included an object laid on the block on last Dec. 5 as "Korean 8-10th century" that now reappeared as "Islamic 10-13th century" and promptly sold to a London dealer at 23,670 francs, almost three times the December knockdown price.

Then there was sale of "Archeologie Grecque, Etrusque, Romaine" that was to have been held on May 11 by Paul Renaud, with the assistance of Mme. Piollet-Sabatier, who had thus far been appearing as an expert at coin sales. The catalog was illustrated in color with a photograph of an improbable figure of a woman, walking with arms outstretched, one hand raised as if to say "watch it, mate." Her draped robe looked like a stage curtain hastily gathered around the waist.

On the back cover, also in color, a bronze plaque in low relief showed a smashing sailing boat, its prow carved like the head of a fish, armed warriors standing by while some Etruscan lord nonchalantly reclined on a couch. It could have been "Asterix chez les Etrusques." And this went on and on in the catalog.

Sale Called Off

The expert dispatched the objects to a "Laboratoire de recherches archeologiques de Jarville" for tests and pointed it out in the entries — unfortunately omitting to specify what kind of tests had been carried out. After collectors, dealers and other experts requested the Chamber of Auctioneers to take action, the sale was called off. Experts have been used in the past to comment on objects unconnected with their recognized speciality, but this has seldom been the case with a whole sale.

Yesterday's sale of "Islamic Art" conducted by Jacques Tajan of the Ader-Picard-Tajan group is the latest of nonperformances at Drouot-Rive Gauche. When the catalog came out a fortnight before the sale connoisseurs were intrigued.

The catalog looked and sounded promising. Included were "a rare 14th-century hanging lamp from Egypt with some silver inlay"; a large 14th-century basin "to the name of the emir Ass'ad Al Arshidi-l-Afanjak" (the commission by a historical person makes a considerable difference to the price of any work); a rare pair of 14th-century Mamluk doors with carved ivory insets; 11th-century textiles and tombstones; a host of Iranian bronzes, some good Turkish textiles — in short the works.

Disappointment

At the preview on the day preceding the auction disappointment was obvious among viewers. The mosque lamp illustrated on the cover does not have a speck of silver left except for one tiny bead in the decoration. It had been cleaned by filing to a brass shine, one-fifth of the projecting rim was missing and three 19th-century repairs were visible in the dome. The estimate of 40,000 to 50,000 francs sounded astronomical and indeed the piece failed to sell on the following day.

Then there was that basin said to carry the titles of "Emir Ass'ad Al Arshidi-l-Afanjak." I checked the reading of the two inscriptions. They spell out the eulogizing titles of an anonymous officer, a frequent occurence in Egyptian and Syrian metalwork in the 14th century. Incidentally, Afanjak is an impossible name. But on the strength of that description, the basin brought 18,110 francs.

Going over the less ambitious objects, a 19th-century dagger said to carry an owner's name read as "Muhammad ben abu-l-Ghawnami" — again an impossible name — has no owner's name. It did not sell. The "body of a candlestick" was the lower half of a stand for a bowl, and so on.

Add to that sort of cataloging style the inflated estimates and the results of the auction will hardly come as a surprise. Roughly one-third of the sale was bought in. Many items sold at half the lower estimate or less.

In the meantime a fierce battle is being waged between one auctioneering group, consisting of Guy Loudmer and Herve Poulain, who want their independence and started holding auctions on their own premises at 73 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore, and the Paris Chamber of Auctioneers, which argues that they have no right to do so. They have taken the matter to court.

On the Arts Agenda

WEST BERLIN — "The Idiot," a new full-length ballet based on the Dostoyevsky novel and choreographed by Valery Panov, will be given its first performances June 25, 26 and 27 by the ballet company of the Deutsche Oper. The production, in three acts and 12 scenes, will be designed by Guenther Schneider-Siemssen and set to various scores of Shostakovich. Panov, the former Kirov Ballet star who left the Soviet Union five years ago, will alternate in the roles of Mishkin (with Vladimir Gelvan) and Rogozhin (with Reda Sheta), and his wife, Galina Panova, will alternate with Dianne Bell as Aglaia. Eva Evdokimova and Heidrun Schwaarz will share the role of Nastasia.

* * *

PARIS — Two of Mahler's choral symphonies will be given performances by Paris orchestras a few days apart. On June 6 and 7 at the Palais des Congres, Zubin Mehta, music director of the New York Philharmonic, will conduct the Orchestre de Paris and its chorus, with Joceyine Taillon as soloist, in the Third Symphony. On June 11 in the Basilica of Saint-Denis, Seiji Ozawa, director of the Boston Symphony, will conduct the Orchestre National de France, the Radio France chorus and soloists in the Eighth Symphony, a performance being given as part of Paris' annual Festival of Saint-Denis.

* * *

VIENNA — Karl Boehm will be the conductor for a new production of Mozart's "Abduction From the Seraglio" that will have its first performance June 15 at the Vienna State Opera, in the course of the Vienna Festival. Dieter Dorn will stage the work and Juergen Rose is the designer. The cast is headed by Edita Gruberova as Konstanze, Hildegard Heichele as Blondchen, Horst Laubenthal as Belmonte, Heinz Zednik as Pedrillo and Fritz Huebner as Osmin. Later performances are scheduled for June 21, 25 and 28.

* * *

WEST GERMANY — Current and forthcoming exhibitions in West German museums and galleries include: Works From New York's Museum of Modern Art, Museum Ludwig, Cologne (to end of July); American Painting Between the Two World Wars (June 10-Aug. 19), Jackson Pollock (June 10-July 15), both at the Kunsthalle, Duesseldorf; Jacques Lipschitz (to Aug. 18), Homage to Kurt Schwitters (June 4-Aug. 18), both at Galerie Brusberg, Hannover; Robert Rauschenberg, Kunsthalle, Tuebingen (to June 24); Oskar Schlemmer and Willy Baumeister, Von der Heydt Museum, Wuppertal (to June 17).

* * *

HAMBURG — Hildegard Behrens will sing the title role in a new production of Beethoven's "Fidelio," conducted and staged by Christoph von Dohnanyi, that will be given its first performances June 17 and 22 by the Hamburg State Opera. Rene Kollo will sing Florestan, Franz Ferdinand Nentwig will be Pizzaro, and Kurt Moll will sing Rocco. Sets and costumes are by Rolf and Marianne Glittenberg. The company's Opera Studio is preparing a production of Gian-Carlo Menotti's "The Telephone" that will have its first public performance June 21. Julta-Renate Ihloff and Audrey Michael will alternate as Lucy and Ude Krekow will sing Ben. Manfred Schaudert will conduct and Ulrich Wenk will stage the work with sets by Heinz Gellrich.

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Around the Galleries

The Intriguing 'Signs' of Silbermann

Paris

ibermann, Galerie Mathias Fels. 38 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris . to June 10.

Silbermann presents painted ood cutouts that he calls nseignes," which translates ughly as shop (or tavern) signs. ch *enseigne* tends to be comsed of several separate pieces it present us with free-associan metamorphoses that somees appear in the work of Bosch shoe is a boat is a gape-jawed h) and to which the work of the rrealists has accustomed us. Silrmann obviously belongs to the rrealist line, but there is someng original; and nonderivative in inventions that gives them a ntemporary relevance. The idea wood cutouts is in itself a novel y of breaking out of the square son of the frame and into a main that belongs to a sort of k-art spirit.

* * *

lix Vallotton, Galerie Sagot-Le Garrec, 24 Rue du Four, Paris 6. nd Galerie Documents, 53 Rue e Seine, Paris 6, both to June 16. Felix Vallotton (1865-1925) was a Swiss-born artist who lived in Paris and followed his own independent and sometimes lonely way through all the great stirrings of his age. These two shows were organized in conjunction with the big one at the Petit Palais. One is devoted to Vallotton's engravings and the other to his drawings for the press. Both are revealing of Vallotton's extreme economy of means in achieving the most direct and eloquent statement possible. The press drawings depict situations of the sort one still encounters on the pages of France-Soir today: a man leans out of his window (upper left of the drawing) and fires a pistol at another man (lower right) who is relieving himself against the wall of his house. Vallotton only gives us the information indispensable to grasping the situation. The engravings are equally fine and spare, and use the strong contrast of black and white to excellent effect. His admiration for the Japanese is apparent, no doubt, but he uses the medium in a very personal idiomatic way.

* * *

Marfaing, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to June 29.

Marfaing belongs to that school of French abstraction which has become familiar to many people through the work of Soulage. Marfaing works exclusively in bister tones on white canvas, a restriction he has accepted for years now, darkening his canvas with large areas of a brown that goes from almost black to transparent sepia, and leaving occasional white gaps and borders. The manner is naturally austere, but some of the larger works tend rather strangely to evoke a sepia drawing of an interior by Rembrandt: the strong light source, the deep surrounding shade, the ragged piling up of cross-beam lines which, in Rembrandt turn out to be a figure, while here they remain an echo of that familiar aesthetic pattern. One remains impressed in a way by Margaing's ascetic perseverance in a form that is elegant, serious and refined, and penitential. That, too, is a well-established attitude of our century that reached its high point in abstraction.

* * *

Pablo Serrano, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to June 16.

A sculptor whose sumptuous bronze monuments, with their mat and patinaed crust and their highly polished inner surfaces, have an imposing and at the same time appetizing quality about them. This is as it should be since these works are devoted to the subject of bread. Bread is a vital subject that deserves a religious gravity, a gravity attested by the religious role it has played in the Western world. Serrano's sculptures make us forget the intentional banality with which Pop Art treated food and raise the subject beyond mere representation to a level of symbolic significance.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

London

Polly Hope, Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, London W1, to June 6.

In 1974, Polly Hope made a clever hommage to Lord Byron which was certainly very different from all other celebrations of the 150th anniversary of his death. She now makes another debut with "Stuffed Pictures" — large stuffed painted reliefs, still lifes, portraits, a four-panel "Seasons" and many other themes. They are witty, charming, elegant; and bring much-needed light relief to the serious concerns of art.

* * *

Sidney Nolan, Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, London W1, to June 8.

Sidney Nolan, doyen of contemporary Australian artists, here presents a selection of work ranging over the 40 years of his activity from a mixed-media abstract of 1939 (the year of his first one-man show) to the present "Ned Kelly II" suite of 10 screenprints. Among other featured works are a group of four large oils of 1962 on the subject of Ned Kelly, and a large "Bush Landscape" of 1970, in the understanding and portrayal of which Nolan excels.

* * *

Opening Exhibition, Bury Street Gallery, 11 Bury Street, London SW1, (no closing date).

This new gallery specializes in late-19th and early-20th-century English and French work. In this first show are an excellent group of drawings and drypoints (and an exceptional rare oil painting of flowers) by Helleu; a typical Foujita cat drawing; two nocturnes by Atkinson Grimshaw, and a selection from French turn-of-the-century artists such as Blanche, Steinlen, Vuillard and Aman-Jean.

* * *

First Exhibition, Gallery 10, 10 Grosvenor Street, London W1, (no closing date).

This new gallery intends to specialize in living artists, especially British. The opening show includes a group of works (chiefly landscape) from Royal Academicians Andrew Freeth, Peter Coker, Jean Cooke and R.T. Cowern; a 20th-century "Last Supper" in miniature by Suzi Malin; prints by Peter Freeth, and an excellent selection of sculpture including recent work by the young Damon Rawnsley.

* * *

British Landscape Painting 1900-1960 and Christopher Wood, Blond Fine Art, 33 Sackville Street, London W1, to June 9.

In this show of 30 paintings, it is the artists rather than the landscapes who are British. They include Duncan Grant with his "Fountain, Villa Borghese" (1935); John Nash's "Cornfields, Suffolk" (c. 1918) once in the celebrated Le Bas collection; Vivian Pitchforth's "Yorkshire Village" (1928), and the undated "Farm Pond" by the still grossly underrated Ethelbert White (1891-1972). There is a complementary show of 15 comparatively uncommon pencil drawings by the short-lived Christopher Wood (1901-1930).

* * *

Humor in Japanese Book Illustration, Department of Oriental Manuscripts, British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1, to July 29.

The resurgence of Zen in the West has to a degree accustomed us to the comic spirit in Japanese art and literature. Most of the 80 examples in this show are from 18th and 19th-century manuscripts in the library's vast archive, but the show begins with "Monkey Wedding Procession," a 16th-century scroll, and works its way through legendary figures treated irreverently, grotesques, caricatures, animals, children and everyday life, to the geishas at a river party from "Mr. Ki's Book of Feminine Charm" (1803).

* * *

Flowers in Art from East and West, Prints Gallery and Oriental Art Gallery II, British Museum, Montague Place, London WC1, to Sept. 9.

The flower has been a favored theme for artists in the thousand years covered by this, the museum's major summer show. Starting with the naturalism of the Sung-dynasty Chinese, it comes up to the present day with examples of botanical illustrators such as Margaret Stones. Excluding oil paintings, which are outside the scope of the museum collections, the exhibition includes Japanese woodblock prints, Chinese ink drawings, Persian and Indian miniatures, Western illuminated manuscripts, and a large selection of the European engravers, aquatinters and watercolorists.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE



One of Silbermann's wood cutouts on exhibit in Paris.

Radio City Is Reopened

NEW YORK, June 1 (UPI) — Debt-ridden Radio City Music Hall is reopened with a new summer musical extravaganza designed to put new life into one of the nation's entertainment landmarks.

The show, "A New York Summer," opened to the public on a two-show-a-day schedule after a gala premiere last night. About 6,000 invited premiere guests, including Mayor Ed Koch, crowded into to admire the $5-million renovation of the "new" Musical Hall Entertainment Center and see the show, which relied heavily on the ordinary 36 Rockette dancers, augmented now by 36 male Rockets.

Last year, the Music Hall seemed doomed by financial realities that made it a loser as a first-run family-style showcase.

A new management organization, Music Hall Productions Inc., decided to come up with a show concentrating on the tourist attractions of the city, from the United Nations to the Statue of Liberty.

The new operators have abandoned the movie format for a future that will include variety shows, rock concerts, laser shows and one-night performances.

The opening show is a series of exercises in nostalgia, plus some big-and-dance routines from current Broadway musical hits, thinly held together by the story line of a Christmas family determined to see all of New York's sights in two days.

The resurrection of the theater in Rockefeller Center was made possible by a loan from its landlord, Rockefeller Center Inc. It includes replicas of the original carpets, wallpaper, and other Art Deco decorations for which Music Hall was famous, and the reactivation of turntables, elevator stage segments and special effects equipment used for decades.

Jazz

George Lewis: Trombone Comeback

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, June 1 (IHT) — Trombone players are generally nonconformists who don't want to play guitar or saxophone like everyone else. And George Lewis and Ray Anderson are pushing it to new limits.

The trombone is not sexy. It is somewhat humorous. You pump it, bump into things with it, shoot spitballs through it. It's called "bone" and "slush pump." During the early days of Dixieland in New Orleans, the only place the trombonist could fit was on the back of the cart during funerals and parades, so that style became known as "tailgate."

A 19th-century composer called it "the voice of God." With no valves, keys or pistons, it is the instrument closest to the human voice. It is an instrument in full flower of renaissance.

The limits of orchestral instruments have traditionally been stretched by jazz players. Louis Armstrong changed the texture and increased the range of the trumpet. After Charlie Parker and John Coltrane, saxophonists played faster, with new timbres. Bassist Scott LaFaro broke through stylistic barriers with Bill Evans' trio in the '50s, and it was like the four-minute mile; all of a sudden a horde of young virtuosos were playing what had never been played. Something similar is happening now to the trombone.

Anderson, a young trombonist currently building a strong reputation, has played with Anthony Braxton, David Murray and Barry Altschul among others. "There's a technical breakthrough going on," he said. "People are doing things that were impossible five years ago; the ability to leap from extreme high to extreme low register for example. Nobody had those kind of chops before. Then there's multiphonics . . ."

Multiphonics is playing more than one note at a time on a wind instrument. Coltrane experimented with it 20 years ago. German trombonist Albert Mangelsdorff has developed it to a complex art. He plays one note while singing another. When the two are really in tune, sympathetic vibrations produce a third note.

Lewis first picked up a trombone at the age of 9, on the same day in the same Chicago high school as Ray Anderson. Lewis set out early trying "not to worry about what the model was, not to worry about what should be done but about what I wanted to do. I used to think there was something wrong with me."



Christian Rose

Bone man Lewis
. . . unorthodox improvisation.

He studied political science and philosophy at Yale, won the "talent deserving of wider recognition" poll in Down Beat in 1976, became a mainstay of the avant-garde jazz scene and once spent two months with Count Basie.

About his Basie period, Lewis was quoted in the French magazine Jazz Hot: "I had one solo, on a blues. After awhile I began to approach it in freer ways. Then I began to notice that some of the older guys started to play less conventionally. One day Basie came into a rehearsal while I was into my 'out' bag. He looked me in the eye and said: 'There's a gremlin on my band.' " The gremlin is getting even further out.

Lewis is learning to program computer music now, while searching for unorthodox sounds in the bone: "The trombone is ideal for the free-form jazz of the '70s. The slide provides infinite gradations of pitch. I made a list of unorthodox improvisational devices for the trombone. I had two pages before an hour was up. You can do things with the tongue, teeth, throat. You can literally take the instrument apart — put the mouthpiece directly on the tuning slide or blow into the tuning slide without a mouthpiece, for example. Just make sure you don't cut your lips. Don't give an arresting performance that arrests your career. I'm not into sadomasochistic trombone . . .

"If you turn the mouthpiece around and place it backward at an angle, you get a sort of howl. Or take the slide by itself, put your fingers over the two holes, rip the outer tube off quickly and you get an explosion. It sounds really great with 12 trombones at the same time.

"I wrote a piece for bowed trombone. When you run a cello bow over the edge of the bell and place your fingers on different sections of the bell's flare you can approximate a scale. I have to admit I haven't found a hell of a lot of practical applications for these things.

"But for some reason, I always wanted to do just the opposite of what other people are doing. I guess I'm still doing that. It hasn't hurt so far."

Ray Anderson and George Lewis are featured with the AACM of Chicago Big Band in Moers, West Germany, June 3; and Paris (Espace Cardin) June 6.

* * *

Late entries in the festival field:

PARIS, June 16-17. A "Week-End de Jazz" at the Institute Neerlandais, 121 Rue de Lille. On the 16th, the Theo Loevendie Consort is directed by the saxophonist Loevendie, who is also a professor of composition at Rotterdam Conservatory. On the 17th, piano virtuoso Leo Cuypers plays solo. (Tel: 705 8599).

BRACKNELL, England, July 7-8. The fifth Bracknell Jazz Festival presents Cecil Taylor, the Mike Westbrook Orchestra, Tony Oxley, Jan Garbarek's group, the Bob Brookmeyer/Jim Hall duo, Stinky Winkles, Paul Rutherford, Lol Coxhill and Rolling Stone drummer Charlie Watts playing with the Boogie Woogie Big Band. Free camping facilities. (South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell, Berkshire, England.)

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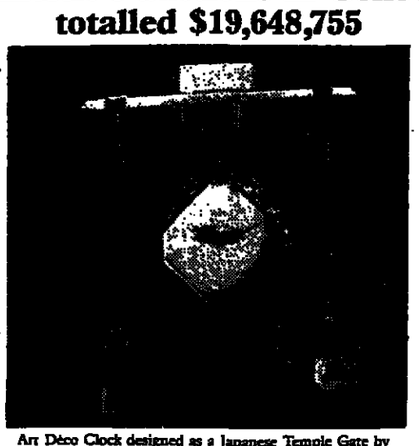
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32⅝	13½	AM Intl .28	2.0	5	118	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
14⅝	8⅞	APL 1	9.4		2	10¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	33⅝	ARA 1.64	4.6	7	4	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	19⅝	ASA 1.40	5.1		383	28¼	27¼	27⅝	— ¾
14⅝	8½	ATO .48	4.3	5	62	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
40	29½	AbbtLb 1	3.1	12	349	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅜
23¼	16¼	AcmeC 1.20	6.4	5	57	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg .04	1.0	6	26	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
13	10⅝	AdaEx 1.28e	11.		30	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	AdmMl .20e	3.8	7	16	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
45⅞	35⅝	AetnaLf 2.70	6.1	4	487	44⅝	44	44½	+ ⅜
30½	28⅝	AetnaLf wi			25	30	29½	30	+ ¼
26¼	17⅝	Ahmans 1.20	5.5	4	5	22	22	22	— ¼
4	2	Aileen			47	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd .40	2.2	9	301	27	26½	27	
26⅛	15¼	AirbFrt 1	4.7	10	4	21½	21⅜	21⅛	— ¼
15¼	11¼	Akzona .80	6.7	6	28	12	11⅜	11⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7¾	AlaP dpf.87	11.		20	8	7⅝	7⅝	
95	78	AlaP pf 9	12.		z70	79½	78	78	—1
86⅞	71⅛	AlaP pf 8.28	11.		240	72½	72½	72½	
17	13⅝	Alagsco 1.40	10.	7	11	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
20⅝	13½	Alaskln .66	3.8	12	79	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
41	23½	Albany 1	2.7	10	29	37½	37	37½	+ ¼
9⅝	6¼	Alberto .36	5.0	9	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
46⅞	31	Albrtsn 1.20	3.2	8	14	38	37½	38	+ ⅜
38½	26⅝	AlcanA 2	5.6	4	593	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	
31⅛	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.40	5.4	5	71	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ½
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr .40	4.4	7	323	9⅝	8⅞	9	— ½
27	17	AlleCp 1	4.0	7	32	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
27⅝	25⅝	AllgCp pf wi			4	26½	26½	26½	
15	6½	AllegAir		3	187	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
29¼	18	Allg pf 1.87	8.4		12	22¼	22¼	22¼	
19⅝	13⅝	AllgLd 1.28	7.1	6	11	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
37½	30	AllgL pf 3	9.1		2	33	33	33	— ⅛
23⅝	21	AllgL pr2.19	9.9		13	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
19	15¼	AllgPw 1.76	10.	7	168	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	14¼	AllenGp s 1	6.0	7	328	u17¼	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
35	20⅝	Allergan .40	2.1	11	6	28	28	28	
42⅞	27⅝	AlldCh 2	6.5	7	428	31¼	30⅞	31	
14⅝	9⅞	AlldMnt .80	6.8	7	24	12	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	AlldPd .60	3.7	19	37	16⅛	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
28	20⅝	AlldStr 1.50	6.4	6	190	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	AllisCh 1.80	5.8	5	79	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ¼
16⅞	11⅛	AllrAu .60b	4.1	8	2	14½	14½	14½	
22¼	14½	AlphPr .72a	4.1	7	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
56⅞	40½	Alcoa 2.40	4.5	5	240	53⅝	52⅞	53½	+ ⅜
21	13⅝	AmlSug 1	5.9	16	6	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
55½	32⅝	Amax 2.70	5.2	9	318	52	51½	51¾	— ¼
51⅝	38⅝	Amax pf 3	6.2		1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
24⅝	14	Amcord 1.40	6.3	7	33	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
25¼	16¼	Amrce 1.32	5.9	6	41	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ¼
40⅝	22¼	AHess 1.40	3.6	7	1188	39¼	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅜
89	56	AHes pf3.50	4.1		63	85½	83½	85⅝	+1⅞
19⅞	10¼	AmAir .40	2.6	3	274	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9¼	4	AmAir wt			20	5	4⅞	4⅞	
22⅝	19½	AAir pf 2.18	11.		22	20	19½	19½	— ½
20½	12⅝	ABakr 1.20b	8.0	7	13	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
60⅛	45½	ABrnds 4.50	7.7	7	105	58¼	57⅝	58⅛	+ ¼
32⅝	30⅝	ABrd pf2.75	8.6		2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
32	28⅝	ABrd pf2.67	8.6		7	31	30⅞	31	
43¼	32⅝	ABdcst 1.20	3.3	7	366	36⅝	35⅞	36	— ¼
20½	13½	ABldM .70	5.2	6	9	13⅝	d13⅛	13⅜	— ¼
43⅝	34½	AmCan 2.80	7.4	6	140	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ¼
22¼	19⅞	ACan pf1.75	8.5		4	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	ACentry			33	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
32⅝	23⅝	ACyan 1.60	6.1	8	145	26½	26⅜	26⅜	
14½	8⅝	AmDistl			14	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
36	22½	ADT 1.08	4.8	8	306	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
11¼	8⅝	ADualVl .84a	8.2		4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
15	14¼	ADul pf.84a	5.6		1	15	15	15	
24½	19⅝	AElPw 2.18	11.	9	335	20½	20¼	20⅜	
40⅝	27¾	AmExp 1.80	5.3	8	586	33¾	32¾	33¾	+1
17⅛	8⅞	AFamil .60	5.2	5	156	11¾	11½	11⅝	
23⅝	19	AGIBd 2a	9.6		22	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
19	15½	AGnCv 1.95e	11.		12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
29½	22⅝	AGnIns 1	3.5	4	77	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
36⅜	29	AGIn pf1.80	5.1		28	35⅞	35½	35½	— ⅛
13¼	9⅞	AHertLf .48	3.7	8	39	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
22½	12	AmHoist 1	6.5	5	91	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
32⅝	24⅝	AHome 1.50	5.6	12	836	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
142⅞	110½	AHome pf 2	1.7		1	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ¼
32⅝	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.9	11	481	28	27¾	27⅞	— ¼
13½	6⅞	AmInvst .30a	2.8	10	162	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
35⅝	18	AMI .80	3.0	9	136	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs		3	1561	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
47	36	ANatR 3.20	8.3	7	59	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
28½	24⅝	ASLFl n.60a	2.5	5	5	24⅛	d24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	10⅝	AShip .80a	5.8	99	23	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
53⅞	39	AStand 3	6.5	6	135	46½	46	46½	+ ⅜
9⅝	6	ASterll .32	4.7	8	92	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
56⅝	29½	AmStrs 2.24	4.0	8	16	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
64⅝	57¼	ATT 5	8.8	7	1561	57½	d57	57⅛	— ¼
67⅝	60⅝	ATT pf 4	6.5		45	61⅞	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅜
49⅝	43⅝	ATT pf 3.64	7.9		12	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
50⅝	44⅝	ATT pf 3.74	7.9		14	47½	47¼	47¼	
12⅝	10¼	AWatWk .88	7.3	5	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17¼	14¼	AWat pf1.43	8.9		z200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	15½	Ameron 1	5.0	6	13	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	9½	AmesD .40b	3.5	5	19	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
37¾	27¼	Ametek 1.80	5.6	8	24	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	15⅝	Amfac 1.20	6.1	6	159	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
40	29½	AMPInc .76	2.2	12	976	34	33½	34	+ ⅜
16½	12	Ampco .60	4.2	7	4	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
19⅞	10⅝	Ampex		10	73	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ¼
6	2⅝	AmrepCp		16	72	5⅛	5	5	
23½	14½	Amstar 1.35	7.2	12	x146	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	Amst pf .68	10.		x2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
45	29⅝	Amsted 2	5.4	7	64	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
19¼	14⅝	Analog s		14	62	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	17⅛	AnchrH s1.20	7.0	4	96	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
26	18¼	AndClay 1	5.2	6	57	19¼	d18⅞	19¼	+1
8¼	5⅛	Angelica .34	5.6	6	48	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
15	8½	Anixter .40	2.7	8	355	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
22⅝	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.8	10	200	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
76	65	ApPw pf7.40	11.		z100	68½	68½	68½	+1½
22½	7⅝	ApldDig		8	430	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
49⅝	18½	ApldDig pf1	4.4		2	22½	22	22½	+ ¾
11	5⅞	ApplMg		10	41	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
26⅝	17½	ArcataC 1.12	4.8	6	128	23½	23¼	23½	
29¼	25	Arcata pf2.16	7.7		4	28	28	28	— ¼
21¼	12⅝	ArchrD .20b	1.0	11	353	19¾	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	ArctEnt .10e	1.3	5	77	8	7¾	8	— ⅛
21⅛	18¼	ArizPS 1.88	9.9	7	241	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
18½	9⅝	ArkBst .60b	6.1	6	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	
8¼	5¼	Armada		7	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	17	Armco 1.36	6.8	4	473	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
30½	25⅝	Arm pf 2.10	7.7		40	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
55½	48⅝	Armr pf4.75	9.5		z20	50¼	50⅛	50¼	— ⅛
21¼	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	6.5	7	98	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
46⅛	41¼	ArmC pf3.75	8.9		z140	43	42¼	42¼	— ¼
32	18⅛	ArmRu 1.20	6.6	4	27	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
24	15⅝	AroCorp 1	5.1	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
15⅝	7⅝	ArrowE .20r	1.4	5	87	14⅝	13⅞	14½	+ ⅝
22⅝	12	Arvin 1	7.1	4	38	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
36⅞	22¼	Arvin pf 2	8.2		3	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Asarco .80	4.4	6	504	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	31	AshlOil s 2	4.7	7	169	42⅝	42	42⅛	— ⅜
22½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	8.4	7	21	18	17⅞	17⅞	
22⅝	15½	Athlone 1.20	6.0	5	8	20⅛	20	20	
23⅝	17½	AtCyEl 1.74	9.2	8	56	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
66½	47⅝	AtlRich 2.80	4.4	9	376	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	+ ⅛
225	162½	AtlRc pf 3	1.4		1	215	215	215	—6⅝
79	57	AtlRc pf2.80	3.7		4	75⅝	75	75	—1
15⅝	9½	AtlasCp			26	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	
36⅝	27¼	AutoDta .64	2.0	16	172	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
35	18½	AvcoCp 1.20	5.7	2	211	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
87½	49	Avco pf4.20	7.3		7	57½	57½	57½	
19½	12⅝	Avery .52	3.3	8	19	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
22⅝	13¼	Avnet .80	4.3	6	199	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
63	45⅝	Avon 2.80	6.1	11	514	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅜
		— B—B—B —							
3	1⅛	BT Mtg			87	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	Bache .40a	4.7	5	52	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
42⅜	25½	Bakrlnt .60	1.5	14	233	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅜
30½	17½	BaldwU 1.20	3.9	8	480	u30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ½
45⅝	28⅝	BldU pf 2.06	4.5		61	u45⅝	44⅝	45½	+ ⅜
28⅝	20⅝	BallCp 1.20	5.6	5	12	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	— ¼
79⅝	29⅝	BallyMf .10	.1	28	561	77⅝	76¼	77	+ ⅜
40	31½	BallyMf wi			113	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
27⅝	21½	BaltGE 2.44	10.	7	133	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	18¼	BanCal .92	4.5	5	2	20¼	20	20¼	
16⅞	11¼	Bandag .60	4.1	8	40	14¾	14½	14⅝	
31⅜	17⅝	BangPnt .60	2.4	5	64	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
31½	17⅝	BanP pf1.25	4.9		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
38	30⅝	BnkNY 2.44a	7.7	5	6	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa 1.04	7.5	5	23	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
29⅞	22	BnkAm 1.32	5.2	7	398	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	32⅝	BankTr 3	7.8	6	84	38½	38	38¼	+ ⅛
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf2.50	9.3		13	27	27	27	
21⅞	8¼	Barlner .12	1.1	8	34	11¼	11	11	— ½
36½	21¼	Barber 1.60	4.7	8	65	34⅝	33¾	33¾	—1⅛
18⅝	10⅝	BardCR .32	2.6	10	118	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ¼
28	20⅝	BarnsGp 1.20	4.8	6	11	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
17¼	14⅝	BarryW s.44	2.7	10	26	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
65⅜	50	BatesMf .80	1.3	32	47	62	61⅝	62	— ¼
54¼	32¼	Bausch 1.72	4.3	7	67	40½	39⅝	39⅝	
49⅝	33⅝	BaxtTrv .50	1.2	14	226	40¼	40	40⅛	— ¼
6¼	2⅝	BayColP			78	101	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅝	BayStG 1.96	10.	6	53	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
10⅝	8½	BaykClg .48	4.9	6	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
33⅝	25	Bearing .80	2.5	10	36	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
28¼	20⅝	BeatFd 1.20	5.7	8	267	21¼	21	21	— ¼
58½	43⅝	BeatF pf3.38	7.5		103	45	44½	44⅝	
25⅝	20	Beckm .28	1.2	14	68	23	22⅝	22⅝	
39⅝	30⅝	BectnD .84	2.6	11	438	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
31½	20	Beech .92	4.0	7	154	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Beker		12	68	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
31⅜	24⅝	BelcoP s.80	2.7	7	35	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ⅜
26½	19⅝	Belden 1.60	6.9	5	14	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH .36b	5.2	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23⅝	14⅝	BellHow .96	5.6	9	47	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	Bellind .12a	1.7	5	35	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
19⅞	18⅝	BellCd g s1.52			19	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
24⅝	19½	Bemis 1.40	6.3	5	23	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
43⅝	33½	Bendix 2.56	6.6	6	34	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	20½	BenfCp 2	8.4	5	61	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
52	43	Benef pf4.50	10.		z100	45	45	45	+2⅛
115½	93	Benef pf5.50	5.2		z230	106	105½	105½	—2½
27½	23½	Benef pf2.50	10.		z10	24	24	24	—1
5⅝	2⅝	BengtB		8	172	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP		10	46	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd .16	.7	7	70	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	
27⅝	19⅝	BethStl 1.40	6.5	3	222	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
40⅝	29⅝	BigThr .80	2.2	13	317	37	36⅝	37	+ ¼
21	14⅝	Binney .80	4.8	8	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	17⅝	BlsFSL 1	3.3	6	10	31	30½	30½	— ⅜
27⅝	15½	BlackDr .68	3.1	11	319	22	21⅜	21⅝	
32	18⅝	BlairJn 1.28	4.8	6	7	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
19⅞	13⅝	BlissL 1.10	6.4	7	16	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
26	19⅝	BlckHR 1.36	6.3		46	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
27½	18¼	BlueB 1.60	6.4	6	201	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
10	5	Bluebrd .28	3.1	6	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅝	4¼	BobbieBr		4	44	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
45⅝	37¼	Boeing s 1	2.6	6	981	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	23½	BoiseC 1.50	4.6	6	77	32⅝	32½	32⅝	— ¼
31⅝	24⅝	Borden 1.82	6.9	6	181	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	26	BorgW 2	6.9	5	40	29⅝	29½	29⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Bormns .10e	1.8	4	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	BosEd 2.44	11.	6	36	21¾	21½	21½	
93	78	BosE pf8.88	11.		z10	80	80	80	
12	10	BosE pr1.17	11.		5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
15	12⅝	BosE pr1.46	11.		2	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Braniff .44	3.7	5	335	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
37½	20⅝	BraunC .80	2.2	12	466	36⅝	35	36⅛	+1⅛
31⅜	25	BrigSt 1.20a	4.6	8	109	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	30⅝	BristM 1.84	4.4	11	232	32⅝	32⅛	32½	+ ⅜
46½	35½	BristM pf 2	5.3		56	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅜
25½	15⅝	BritPet .34e	1.4	10	554	24⅝	23½	24⅛	+1⅛
19½	15⅝	BrkwGl 1.08	6.6	8	6	16⅛	16⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	9.1	6	10	22¼	22¼	22¼	
26⅝	24⅝	BkUG pf2.47	9.6		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
23⅝	14⅝	BwnShp .80b	4.5	5	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
19⅝	7⅝	Brown .30	2.0	5	196	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ⅛
30	23⅛	BwnGp 1.80	7.1	5	33	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
16	11	BwnFer .60	5.0	6	187	12½	11⅞	12	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18½	12¼	Brnswk .80	6.0	5	3280	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
37	20	BrushW 1.80	5.0	6	33	36½	36	36¼	— ⅜
21⅝	15¼	BucyEr .88	4.8	7	502	18⅝	18⅛	18½	
33½	22	BuffFo 1.80	5.9	6	7	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	10	Bundy 1	8.3	5	12	12	12	12	
21	17⅝	BunkrH 1.90	6.0		10	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	9½	BunkR .84	3.1	8	91	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅜
29⅝	18	BnkR pf1.50	5.4		4	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Burlind 1.40	8.4	6	430	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
50½	35	BurlNo 1.80	3.7	5	378	49¼	48⅝	49¼	+ ⅜
7⅝	6⅝	BrlNo pf.55	8.1		3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
49	36	BrlNo pf2.85	5.9		13	48	47½	48	+ ½
26⅝	17½	Burndy .88	3.6	9	8	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
7⅝	2⅛	BrnsRL .20	6.2		203	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
88	64⅝	Burrgh 2	2.9	11	383	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14	Butlerln s.80	4.2	8	28	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
15½	6⅞	Buttes		63	85	11	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
		— C—C—C —							
64⅝	44½	CBS 2.60	5.8	7	146	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	4⅝	CCI		4	35	7¼	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
25½	10	CI Rlty .20e	.8		19	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
36⅝	29	CIT 2.60	7.5	7	112	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
15½	8⅝	CLC .24	2.4	11	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	
14½	7⅝	CNA Fn		3	387	11⅛	10⅝	11	— ⅛
18⅝	13¼	CNA pf 1.10	6.9		47	16	16	16	
12½	9⅝	CNAI 1.08a	9.7		58	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
55	46⅝	CPC 3	6.0	8	188	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	14¼	CP Nat 1.64	11.	14	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
21⅝	14⅝	CTS .80	4.7	7	283	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
39⅝	24⅝	CabotC 1.40	3.9	6	23	36	36	36	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Cadence		5	7	12¼	12	12	— ¼
79⅝	14	Caesars		57	827	74⅝	73	73½	+ ⅜
25⅝	18⅝	Caesars wi			1120	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
20½	13	Calfhn .50b	2.7	13	84	19⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	CamerB		8	71	5	4⅝	4⅝	
40½	25¼	CmpRL g 1			56	39	38	38	—1
20⅝	18½	CmpRL wi			43	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
38	31⅝	CamSp 1.76	5.2	9	74	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
28⅝	23	CampT 1.08	4.5	9	23	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
27⅝	16	CdPac g1.10e			143	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
16⅝	9	CanalR .64	4.6	8	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
24⅝	18⅝	CanMill n 1.16	5.2	7	56	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	36⅝	CapCits .20	.5	9	160	37½	37	37	— ½
26½	18⅝	CapHold .92	4.3	8	140	21⅝	21⅜	21⅛	— ¼
5⅝	3¼	Carlng g.07e			5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20	18⅝	Carlisle s.80	4.2	6	7	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
12	5⅝	CaroFrg .40	6.2	4	13	6⅝	6½	6½	
23⅝	18¼	CarPw 1.96	9.7	6	80	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	24⅝	CarP pf2.67	10.		15	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
31	22⅝	CarTec 1.60	5.9	6	70	27¼	26⅝	27	
28⅛	17	CarrCp 1	3.9	7	179	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
49½	35	Carr pf 2.25	4.6		z10	48½	48½	48½	— ⅛
50⅝	31	Carr pf 1.86	4.0		1	47	47	47	+ ¼
13	10⅝	CarrGn .98e	9.0		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	CarsPlr 1.10	6.6	5	7	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
20⅝	13⅝	CartHw 1.10	6.7	6	76	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	24⅝	CartHw pf 2	7.1		5	28¼	28¼	28¼	
10	6⅝	CartWal .40	5.2	9	55	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
9¼	6⅝	CascNG .71r	8.4	8	9	8⅝	8½	8½	
23½	14⅝	CastlCk .80b	5.0	8	34	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
65	52⅝	CatrpT 2.10	3.8	8	366	55¼	54⅝	55¼	
15¼	10⅝	CecoCp .60	5.0	4	8	12	12	12	
48¼	38½	Celanse 3	7.3	5	64	41¼	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	3	Cenco		6	71	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	14¼	Centex .25	1.1	10	443	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+ ½
17⅝	14⅝	CenSoW 1.42	9.2	7	469	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
22	18	CenHud 1.96	11.	6	11	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
17½	15¼	CenIlLt 1.70	11.	8	33	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
14⅞	12¼	CenIlPS 1.36	10.	7	48	13½	13⅜	13½	
31⅝	18	CenLaE 1.68	5.3	9	391	u32⅝	30¼	31⅝	+1¼
16¼	13¼	CeMPw 1.52	11.	6	27	14	13⅝	13⅝	
16⅝	11⅝	CenSoya .76	6.0	6	50	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	23	CenTel 1.84	7.1	8	71	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
46½	19⅝	CentrDat 1b	2.4	15	810	42⅝	41	41½	— ⅜
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel .58	7.3	6	47	8	8	8	
24⅝	15¼	Crt-teed .90	5.6	7	7	16⅝	16	16⅛	
22	15¼	CessAir .80	5.0	6	129	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
26¼	18⅝	Chmpln 1.24	5.1	5	75	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
26⅝	19¼	Chml pf1.20	5.0		12	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	9	ChamSp .80	7.2	8	824	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	4	ChartCo .36	2.0	13	825	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	1	ChartCo wt			206	13⅝	13½	13½	
35½	28½	ChrtNY 2.44	7.6	5	57	32⅝	31⅝	32½	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	ChasFd .74e	7.7		25	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
37¼	28⅝	ChasM 2.40	6.8	6	481	35½	35¼	35⅛	+ ⅛
81	72	ChasM pfB			2	76	76	76	
14⅝	8½	Chelsea .60b	5.3	4	7	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
44⅝	36	ChmNY 3.16	8.3	5	75	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅝	ChNY pf1.87	8.9		3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
51⅝	36⅝	ChesVa 1.50	3.5	12	95	43⅝	42½	42½	—1¼
27⅝	20½	ChesPn 1.08	5.0	10	200	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
33¼	24⅝	Chessie 2.32	8.0	4	603	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
59	45½	ChiBrl 2a	4.2	10	2004	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	5¼	ChiMlw		14	186	16½	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅝
52½	18¼	ChiMlw pf			9	38	36⅝	38	
34⅝	23¼	ChiPneT 2	7.5	7	34	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ChkFull			33	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15½	6⅝	ChrisCft		8	54	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
32	20	ChCft pf1.40	4.4		2	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
9	4¼	Chrstn .40e	5.3	5	33	7⅝	7½	7½	
24⅝	14⅝	Chroma 1.10	5.8	5	254	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
94¼	62½	Chroma pf5	6.7		5	75	74⅝	75	+ ⅛
13	8⅝	Chrysler .40	4.9		557	8⅝	d 8	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Chrys wt			104	3⅝	3	3	
23¼	19	Chrys pf2.75	15.		176	19	d18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
31	20⅝	ChurCh .60	2.6	10	93	23⅝	23¼	23½	
31¼	26½	CinBell 2.32	8.1	5	15	28⅝	28½	28½	
23⅝	18	CinGE 1.96	10.	7	67	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	
46½	40	CinG pf 4	10.		z280	40½	40	40	— ¼
38½	26¼	CinMil 1.30	3.6	7	16	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ¼
29½	22⅝	Citicrp 1.30	5.6	6	423	23⅝	23	23⅝	— ⅛
68	46⅝	CitiesSv 3.20	5.2	12	820	62⅝	61⅝	62	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	CitzSauRl			646	2⅝	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	12½	Citylnv 1.20	8.1	3	101	15	14⅝	14⅝	
2¼	⅞	Citylnv wt			1	1½	1½	1½	
25⅝	21	Citylnv pf 2	8.5		25	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	31⅝	ClarkE 2	5.4	6	69	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	
28⅝	11⅝	ClarkOil .70	2.6	9	138	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	25⅝	ClvClf 1.20a	4.4	8	236	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
21	16⅝	ClevEl 1.92	11.	8	196	18⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7	Clevepk .60	6.3	26	206	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	Clorox .76	7.3	7	122	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
14⅝	9¼	CluettPe .60	5.9	6	81	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	
13	10⅝	CluettP pf1	9.3		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	6	Coachm .60	9.2	3	59	6½	6⅛	6½	
24	12⅝	CstStGs .40	1.7	7	266	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
24½	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83	7.8		23	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
23⅝	14	CstSG pf1.19	5.1		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
9⅝	5½	CocoaBtl .44	6.5	9	123	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
47¼	36⅝	CocaCl 1.96	5.0	13	274	39⅝	39	39⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	22⅝	CldwBk 1.60	4.0	7	31	40	39⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	10½	ColeNt .72	6.4	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Coleco			548	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
23¼	16¼	ColgPal 1.08	6.7	7	885	16⅝	d16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	ColAlk .72	7.8	5	57	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
19⅝	9⅝	CollinF .28	2.2	6	90	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
38	19	ColPen 1.40	6.2	5	1629	22⅝	21½	22⅝	+1¼
42⅝	30½	Coltlnd 2.50	5.8	6	774	u43¼	41⅝	43⅛	+1¼
33½	25½	Colt pf 1.60	4.7		1	u34	34	34	+ ½
90	65½	Colt pf 4.25	4.6		3	u92	90	92	+2
29½	25⅝	ColGas 2.44	8.8	7	140	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
27½	14⅝	ColuPct .70e	3.4	4	81	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	20½	ColSOh 2.32	10.	11	42	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
108	98	CSO pf10.52	11.		z50	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
26¼	21¼	CSO pf2.42	11.		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
35¼	27⅝	CmbCm .20	.6	11	65	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
44⅝	31⅝	CmbEn 2.20	5.5	8	95	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	CmbEq .14b	1.2		69	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	CmwE 2.60	11.	8	213	24¼	24	24¼	
9⅝	7¼	CmwE wtB			1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	CwE pf 1.90	9.9		9	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
23⅝	19⅝	CwE pf 2	9.9		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
98⅝	85	CwE pf 8.38	9.9		3	85	85	85	
27⅝	25¼	CwE pf 2.37	9.1		57	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
31	25⅝	CwE pf 2.87	11.		6	27	27	27	— ¼
100½	87	CwE pf 8.40	9.6		34	87½	87½	87½	—1⅝
49⅝	36⅝	Comsat 2.30	5.2	9	227	44½	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅜
22⅝	12⅝	CoPsyc .60	3.2	10	33	18½	17⅝	18½	+ ⅜
21	18⅝	ComPS 1.88	9.4	6	13	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
48⅝	28⅝	Compgr .28	.7	12	160	40⅝	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	CompSci		10	252	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
61⅝	43½	Cptvlsn n		22	50	56⅛	55½	56½	+ ⅛
19½	16½	ConAg s 1.16	6.8	5	33	17	16⅝	17	+ ½
31	21¼	ConeMl 1.80	6.5	4	11	27⅝	27½	27½	
26¼	16¼	Congolm 1	4.5	6	71	22⅝	21⅝	22	
36⅝	34½	ConnGn s1.32	3.7	5	487	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	+ ¼
23	17	ConnM 1.80	7.9	19	165	u23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	CnnNG 1.60	9.9	10	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	Conrac .80	5.1	26	63	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1⅛
25	21	ConEd 2.44	11.	6	480	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
80	69½	ConE pf 6	8.1		3	74⅝	73¼	74⅝	
52⅝	43	ConE pf4.65	10.		z30	45	44	45	— ¼
51⅝	45⅝	ConE pf 5	11.		6	46	d45⅝	45⅝	— ½
27	21	ConFds 1.60	7.1	6	371	22⅝	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
68	54	ConF pf4.50	8.1		3	55⅝	55	55⅝	
34	19⅝	CnsFrt 1.30	5.5	4	23	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
40⅝	33⅝	CnsNG 3	7.9	6	37	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
115½	107	CnG pf10.96	10.		z60	110	110	110	—1
25⅝	19	ConsPw 2.24	11.	6	157	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
48½	40	CnPw pf4.50	11.		z450	40⅝	40	40	
84⅝	72	CnPw pf7.68	11.		z110	72	72	72	— ¼
26⅝	21½	CnPw pr2.50	11.		5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
24¼	19½	CnPw pr2.23	11.		9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
26½	21⅝	CnPw pf2.43	11.		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
16⅝	8	ContAir .30e	3.5	3	207	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	ContCop			18	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	CntlCorp 2	7.8	4	109	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
61	50	CtlC pfA2.50	4.5		1	55	55	55	
33⅛	25⅝	CntlGrp 2.20	7.8	7	179	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
25⅝	22	CntGp pr 2	8.8		15	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	24¼	Contlll 1.44	5.3	6	111	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
26½	13⅝	ContllP 1.32e	5.0	62	1884	u26⅝	26	26½	+ ⅜
9⅝	2⅛	ContllRt			828	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	24½	ContOll 1.70	5.8	6	374	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	14¼	ContTel 1.36	8.4	8	318	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
44½	28⅝	CtlData .40	1.1	7	209	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
51	43⅝	CnDt pf4.50	10.		z10	44½	44½	44½	—1¼
30⅝	25¼	Contwd 1.60	5.8	8	2	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅝	CookUn .07e	.9	11	224	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
60	41½	Coopln 1.84	3.7	8	118	50⅝	49⅝	50	— ⅛
32¼	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90	9.1		54	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab .40	1.6	11	157	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅝	CoopTR .80	7.0	3	4	11⅝	11⅝	11½	+ ¼
25	17⅝	Copelnd .84	4.5	7	39	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
22½	15⅝	Copwld 1.36	7.0	7	6	19⅝	19¼	19½	
6¼	3⅝	Cordura .44	7.8	9	479	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15	12⅝	Coreln s .58	4.2	7	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
65	51	CornG 1.88	3.4	8	82	55½	55⅛	55⅛	— ¼
32⅝	20½	CorrBlk 1.56	6.1	10	14	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
26	16½	Cowles .90	3.6	20	69	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
61⅝	40	CoxBdct .72	1.2	11	30	61¼	61	61¼	
14⅝	9	Craig .50	5.5	6	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
37	23	Crane 1.40b	5.0	7	77	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	CredlF .44	4.7	7	120	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
31	24	CrockN 2	7.0	5	41	28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
46½	37	CrckN pf 3	7.0		1	43	43	43	— ⅜
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18	8.8		54	25⅛	25	25	
28⅝	19⅝	CrouHl 1.25	4.9	9	354	25⅝	25⅛	25½	
35⅝	26½	CrwnCk		7	25	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
43⅝	29⅝	CrwZel 2.10	5.7	8	420	37⅛	36⅝	37	
43¼	30½	CrumF 2.08	5.0	4	32	42	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Culbro 1	9.0		6	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ¼
42⅝	29⅝	CumEn 1.80	4.8	5	58	37½	37	37⅛	— ⅜
13	8⅝	CunnDrg .32	3.1	8	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
12	10	Currlnc 1.10	10.	4	13	10½	10⅝	10½	
20½	11⅝	CurtW .80	5.5	7	22	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
23	17½	Cyclp s .88	4.5	3	22	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
38	15¼	Cyprus .80b	2.1	6	279	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅜
		— D—D—D —							
14⅝	8½	DPF		4	15	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	Damon .20	3.8	105	24	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
17⅝	9½	DanRiv .88	5.3	6	98	16⅝	16⅝	16½	
32⅝	25⅝	DanaCp 1.44	5.4	6	138	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	15	Daniel .26b	1.3	9	51	20½	19½	20½	+1⅛
49½	34½	Dartlnd 1.80	4.3	8	69	42⅝	42	42	— ⅜
49½	34½	Dart pf 2	4.8		x16	42½	41⅝	42	— ⅜
73⅝	52¼	DataGen		14	278	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
49⅝	25¼	DataTer .30	.8	12	492	36⅝	35¼	36¼	— ¼
83	48	Datapnt		14	308	76½	75⅝	76¼	+ ½
18	13⅝	Davco .50b	3.3	4	84	15½	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
43	33¼	DaytHd 1.60	4.1	3	74	39½	39⅛	39⅝	— ⅜
18¼	14⅝	DaytPL 1.74	11.	8	63	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
81⅝	68	DPL pf 7.48	11.		z50	68	68	68	— ¾
38⅝	29½	Deere 1.60	4.7	7	528	34¼	33⅝	34½	+ ½
14½	12⅝	DelmP 1.38	11.	7	121	13	12⅞	12⅞	
58	36½	DeltaAir 1.20	3.0	6	43	40½	40⅛	40½	+ ⅛
8½	5⅝	Deltec 2.50c		21	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15⅝	7⅝	Deltona		16	73	11⅛	10⅝	11	
21⅝	17¼	DenMf s 1	5.2	8	43	19¼	19	19¼	— ¼
35	17⅝	Dennys .88	4.7	6	77	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
25½	13⅝	Dentsply .88	5.9	9	32	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10¼	DeSoto 1	9.8	8	78	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
16¼	13⅝	DetEd 1.60	11.	7	151	15⅝	15	15⅝	
27½	24½	DE pfF 2.75	11.		2	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
27½	24⅝	DE pfB 2.75	11.		21	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	DetE pr2.28	11.		6	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	Dexter 1	5.0	8	95	20¼	19⅝	20	— ⅛
14⅝	9	DiGior .48	3.8	8	95	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
25	15½	DialCp 1.20	5.6	7	36	21¼	20	21¼	+1
40⅝	30	Dialnt 2.20b	6.3	8	37	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ½
18½	14½	Dialnt pf1.20	7.1		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
29½	19	DiamS 1.48	6.8	7	564	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ¼
25⅝	14⅝	Diebold .60	2.4	13	816	25⅛	24½	24½	— ⅛
58¼	44⅝	DigitalEq		14	404	52⅝	52¼	52½	— ⅛
13⅝	7	Dillingm .52	3.9	8	3448	u14⅝	13	13½	+ ⅝
26½	20⅝	Dillngm pf2	7.5		34	u26⅝	25⅝	26½	+1
34⅝	27½	Dillon 1.32b	4.3	10	52	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ¼
47⅝	33	Disney .48	1.4	11	748	34½	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛
5½	1⅝	Divrsfdln		9	86	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
6½	2⅝	DivrsMtg			49	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20¼	13⅝	DrPepr .68	4.4	13	351	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
115	65½	DomeM g.96			241	u119	113	118⅝	+6
38	36½	DomeM wi			97	u40	38	40	+2¼
6½	3⅝	DonLJ .14	3.9	11	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
33⅝	26	Donnly 1	3.8	9	47	26	26	26	
22½	11	Dorsey .60	3.7	6	60	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
52	39½	Dover 1.40	2.8	9	91	50¼	49⅝	50	+ ¼
30⅝	23½	DowCh 1.40	5.5	7	934	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
39	31⅝	DowJn 1.44	4.4	11	77	33	33	33	— ¼
35⅝	24¼	Dravo 1.28	5.3	6	18	24½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	35	Dresser 1	2.4	7	245	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	14½	DrexB 1.60	10.		8	16⅛	16	16	
16	10	Dreyfs .82e	5.7	6	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
144⅝	109½	duPont 6	4.8	7	485	126⅝	125¼	125⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	42⅝	duPont wi			35	42⅝	d42½	42⅝	— ⅛
49	42	duPnt pf3.50	8.1		2	43	43	43	+ ½
62¼	53⅝	duPnt pf4.50	8.1		2	55½	55½	55½	— ½
21⅝	16½	DukeP 1.80	9.9	7	755	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ¼
88	68½	Duke pf6.75	9.3		1	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+1
29½	26	Duke pf2.69	10.		26	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
38⅝	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	5.3	12	861	33½	32⅝	33	— ⅜
18	14¼	DuqLt 1.72	12.	11	140	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
24½	19½	Duq pf 2.07	11.		z10	19	d19	19	— ⅛
12½	6	DutchB .16	1.7		108	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	DynAm .10a	2.0	6	14	5⅛	5	5	
		— E—E—E —							
34⅝	23½	EG&G .60	2.0	11	86	30½	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	EMI .18e	8.0	14	221	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
35⅝	21	E Sys 1.20	4.3	9	17	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ¼
25⅝	19	EagleP .88	3.8	8	67	23	22	22⅝	+ ½
30¼	17⅝	Easco 1.20	6.1	6	46	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	7	EastAir		3	466	7½	7¼	7⅛	
25⅝	22½	EsAir pf2.69	12.		9	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
20½	13	EastGF .80	4.2	11	124	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	13¼	EastUtl 1.60	12.	8	16	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
68⅝	50⅝	EsKod 2.40	4.2	10	706	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
41½	33	Eaton 2.25	5.9	5	32	38	38	38	— ¼
18⅝	14⅝	Echlin .44	2.6	12	469	17¼	17	17	— ¼
33⅝	23⅝	EckrdJk .80	2.5	11	110	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
35	24⅝	EdisBr 1.32	4.1	8	1874	32½	31¼	32	— ½
26⅝	14	Edwrd .60a	3.8	4	16	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	ElPaso 1.32	6.9	8	547	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ½
12⅝	8½	ElcorCp .20	1.9	8	16	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
12⅝	5⅝	ElecAssc		12	118	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
24⅝	15⅝	EDS .84	4.0	12	12	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	ElMeMg		4	122	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
11¼	7⅝	EMM pf.25k			1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
28⅝	17½	Elgin 1.60	8.2	6	74	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
6⅞	3½	Elixir		4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	24⅝	Eltra 1.48	5.3	6	26	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
39¼	32½	EmrsEl 1.44	4.2	11	186	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	EmryA 1	4.9	15	330	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
45	30⅝	Emhart 2.20	6.0	6	69	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	13	EmpDs 1.40	10.	7	12	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
6	5	EmpD pf.50	10.		z10	5	5	5	
21⅝	13⅝	EmeGas .50	2.4	7	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
39⅝	20⅝	EngMC 1.40	4.3	6	321	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	9⅝	EnnisB .80	3.5	7	26	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	16¼	Ensrch 1.36	6.7	13	154	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
18	14⅝	Entex .80	5.3	6	30	15⅝	14½	15⅛	+ ⅜
28½	16	Envriec 1	5.3	13	51	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
28½	20⅝	Equifx 2.20	10.	7	37	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
13	10⅝	Equimk .96	9.0	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
26½	22⅝	Eqmk pf2.31	10.		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
36⅝	32⅝	EqutGs 3.04	8.6	5	4	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
21½	16⅝	EqtLl 2	11.	9	14	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	23⅝	Esmrk 1.84	7.2	6	51	25½	25⅛	25½	
15⅝	8½	Esquire .70	4.4	6	14	u16	15½	16	+ ½
17⅝	10⅝	EssexCh .70	5.8	5	6	12	12	12	
20½	9⅝	Estrlin .60	3.4	6	19	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
27½	19⅝	Ethyl 1.35	5.1	6	47	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
70	51	Ethyl pf2.40	3.6		1	66½	66½	66½	
25⅝	15⅝	EvanP 1.20a	5.7	5	145	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
14⅝	13	Evan pf1.40	11.		32	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
19	18⅝	Evan pf2.10	11.		63	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
35	23½	ExCelO 1.90	6.4	7	32	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ½
18⅝	15⅝	Exclsr 1.73e	10.		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
54⅝	43	Exxon 3.60	7.3	7	1169	50	49½	49⅝	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —							
28⅝	22	FMC 1.40	5.5	6	x144	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
37½	31½	FMC pf 2.25	6.6		x16	34	34	34	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Fabrge .40	4.8	8	63	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	FabriClr .24	4.0	5	19	6⅝	6	6	
6⅝	3⅝	FacetEnt		17	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛	
65⅝	26⅝	FairCm .80	1.2	14	x1678	u66	65¼	66	+ ⅜
35½	18⅝	Fairlnd 1	3.2	6	21	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	FalrmtF .76	8.4	11	4	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
19½	11⅝	FrWstFn		3	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	FarahMf			17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7½	4	Fedders		28	85	4⅛	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
46¼	31⅝	FedCo 2.40	5.6	6	35	42⅝	42½	42½	
29⅝	22½	FedExpr		9	103	23⅝	23	23½	
20¼	15¼	FdMog s1.08	6.0	6	57	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	15	FedNM 1.28	7.8	5	1830	16⅝	16½	16½	
27½	15⅝	FedPB .90	4.2	21	38	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	FdSignl s		8	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	29⅝	FedDSt 1.70	5.7	7	419	30	29⅝	30	
35	18⅝	Ferro 1.08	5.0	6	130	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7	FidFin .60	5.9	4	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
35½	29½	FidUnl 2.60	8.5	5	30	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
37⅝	22⅝	Fldcst 1.40a	4.0	6	83	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
18½	9	Filmwy .20b	1.3	9	256	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ½
14	10	FinCpA .50	4.3	5	51	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	FinSBar 1	6.1	5	21	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
45½	21⅝	FinlFed 1.20	3.3	6	19	36⅝	36⅝	36½	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Firestn 1.10	8.9		363	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	14	FtChrt .80	4.8	5	35	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	FstChic 1.10	6.5	5	632	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
39¼	31½	FtBnTx 1.56	4.8	7	117	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	31⅝	FtInBn 1.40	4.4	7	176	32⅝	32	32	
16½	8	FstMiss .40	2.5	39	581	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
32⅝	25	FstNBo 2	7.2	5	19	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
25½	21	FNStBn 2.20	9.2	6	2	24	24	24	+ ¼
17⅝	12⅝	FstPa 1.32	10.	7	48	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	FstPa wt			53	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	FtPaMtg			32	2½	2⅝	2½	
14½	10½	FtUnRt 1.08	7.4	13	105	u14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ½
7¼	4⅝	FtVaBk .50	7.1	6	56	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
29⅝	22½	FtWisc 1.88	7.7	5	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
36	20⅝	FischM 1.40	6.7	6	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
15½	7⅝	FishFds .68	4.8	9	44	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
19½	13⅝	FishrScl .44	2.8	6	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	8¼	FleetEnt .52	6.1	4	96	8½	8¼	8½	
23½	15½	Fleming .90	5.2	7	4	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
25¼	13	FlexIV .80	4.8	5	85	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
15	14¼	FlexIV pf1.61	11.		32	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
39⅝	24⅝	Fintkt 1.40b	4.2	6	43	33⅝	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
56¼	38⅝	FlaECst		9	5	48⅝	48½	48½	+ ⅜
45⅝	21½	FlaGas 1.64	3.7	11	365	44½	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	25⅝	FlaPL 2.40	9.0	6	676	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	27⅝	FlaPow 2.76	9.4	7	32	29½	29¼	29⅛	— ⅜
35⅝	20⅝	FlaStl 1.60	5.1	4	10	31⅝	31	31⅛	
43½	29⅝	Fluor 1.40	3.3	8	592	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
23¼	16¼	FooteC 1.40	7.9	6	27	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
50⅝	39	FordM 4	9.4	3	1736	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	— ¼
23½	17⅝	ForMK 1.56	7.3	5	198	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ¼
37⅝	27⅝	FMK pf1.80	5.3		4	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	
14⅝	12⅝	FtDear 1.24	10.		3	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
47¼	35⅝	FrtHow 1.32	2.9	11	14	45⅝	45½	45½	
48¼	26⅝	FosWh 1.28	3.1	8	211	42	41	41	—1¼
23⅝	21	FosWh wi			49	21¼	d20⅝	20½	— ⅜
19⅝	6½	Fotomat .50	7.0	9	82	7⅛	7	7⅛	
44⅝	24⅝	FourPha		13	83	34½	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
14½	9¼	FoxStaP .68	6.7	6	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
40½	29⅝	Foxbro 1.20	3.4	8	13	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	FrankM .30	3.4	6	131	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
49	22	FrptMn 1.60	3.5	15	215	46⅛	45¼	45⅝	— ¼
32¼	30⅝	FrptMn wi			17	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
20	11	Frigtrn .22	1.6	10	24	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
35⅝	25⅝	Fruehf 2.40	7.7	4	45	31¼	31	31	— ¼
14	7½	Fuqua .44	3.9	4	164	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
15½	12⅝	Fuqa pf1.25	9.5		3	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
		— G—G—G —							
15⅝	9⅝	GAF .68	6.3	5	68	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	14⅝	GAF pf 1.20	8.0		4	15	15	15	— ⅛
32	23⅝	GATX 2	7.0	7	61	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
27	12⅝	GCA .20	.8	18	194	u27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
14	6⅝	GDV		4	103	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
7⅝	4½	GF Eqp		10	115	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	12¼	GK Tec 1.10	6.2	9	135	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	20	GK pf 1.94	8.2		51	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
4	1⅝	GMR Pr			56	3⅝	3	3⅛	
38⅝	23⅝	GamSk 1.50	5.5	5	77	27⅝	27⅛	27½	
50⅝	39½	Gannett 1.76	4.1	13	80	42⅝	42½	42⅝	— ¼
17⅝	6⅝	GapStr .38	4.2	4	86	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	17¼	Garflak 1.24	5.9	7	19	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	12¼	GasSvc 1.28	9.8	5	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Gatewy .60	6.8	4	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
47¼	23⅝	GearhtO .28	.7	20	120	41	40⅝	41	+ ¼
34⅝	23	Gelco 1	3.6	9	30	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
24⅝	20⅝	GemCa			2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
16⅝	13½	Gemln 1.80	11.		1	u16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
11⅝	9⅝	GAlnv 1.22e	12.		65	10⅝	10½	10½	
49½	29¼	GnAmO .40b	1.3	23	47	47⅝	47¼	47½	— ½
18	13	GnBcsh .80	5.0	5	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9½	6¼	GnCore s		8	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	18	GCInma s		9	59	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
37½	27¼	GnDyn s 1.20	4.2		483	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
57⅝	45½	GenEl 2.80	5.7	9	867	49½	48⅝	49⅛	
36½	28¼	GnFds 1.80	6.2	6	824	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ½
17⅝	9⅝	GnHost .60	3.7	9	17	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	22½	Gnlnst .60	1.6	9	150	38	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅜
40⅝	31	Gnlnstr pf 3	7.4		4	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
21½	10¼	GenMed .44	4.1	8	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
34½	24	GnMills 1.16	4.6	9	923	26	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
66½	53⅝	GMot 6.15e	11.	4	800	58	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
69½	59	GMot pf 5	8.3		22	61	60¼	60½	— ½
16⅝	9⅝	GnPort .60	4.5	5	53	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ¼
19⅝	8¼	GPU 1.59e	18.	4	1884	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5	GnRefr		12	33	11	10⅝	11	
33⅝	24⅝	GnSignl 1	3.4	9	137	29⅝	29	29½	— ¼
9¼	6⅝	GnSteel .40b	4.7	6	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
32¼	27¼	GTE 2.48	9.1	6	712	27⅝	d27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
28½	24	GTE pf 2.48	10.		6	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
15¼	12¼	GTFl pf1.25	9.8		z100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15½	12⅝	GTFl pf1.30	9.8		z70	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
31⅝	22⅝	GTire 1.50	6.3	5	144	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
7	3⅝	Genesco			51	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
42	24½	Genstr g1.20	3.0		6	40⅝	40	40	
26½	21	GenuPt s.88	3.5	13	36	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
32½	24	GaPac 1.10	4.2	9	1506	27	26⅝	26¼	— ⅜
36¼	34⅝	GaPac pf2.24	6.4		257	35¼	35	35⅛	— ⅜
24⅝	23	GaPw pf2.56	11.		4	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	22¼	GaPw pf2.52	11.		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
29½	24⅝	GaPw pf2.75	11.		4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
87⅝	70½	GaPw pf7.80	11.		z10	72½	72½	72½	
81	69	GaPw pf7.72	10.		z1600	74¼	71	74¼	+4¼
37¼	21¼	Geosrc .80	2.4	10	16	33⅝	32⅝	33	
34⅝	24	GerbPd 1.62	5.9	8	1004	28⅝	25¼	27½	+2½
47⅝	33	Getty 1.40	3.1	10	488	45⅝	44½	45⅝	+1⅜
18½	17⅝	Getty pf1.20	6.6		25	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
10⅝	6⅝	GiantPC .60	7.3	12	8	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
16½	10⅝	GibrFn .40	4.7	6	31	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	12⅝	GidLew 1	5.7	4	63	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
16⅝	12	GiffHill s.80	6.1	4	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
33	23½	Gillette 1.60	6.7	7	303	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
12¼	6¼	Ginosinc .20	2.8	5	42	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
25⅝	14	GleasW .80	3.5	7	19	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ½
21	10⅝	GlobMar .20	1.0	9	401	19⅝	18⅝	19½	+ ⅜
14	10⅝	GldWFn .50	3.9	6	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
23¼	16⅝	Gdrich 1.44	7.1	4	17	20¼	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
10½	8⅝	Gdrich pf.97	11.		128	9	9	9	— ⅜
18⅝	15⅝	Goodyr 1.30	7.9	5	777	16⅝	16⅝	16½	
22½	16⅝	GordJw .60	3.2	4	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	Gould 1.60	6.6	7	181	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	25⅝	Grace 1.90	7.0	6	57	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
38	30⅝	Grainer .92	2.6	12	64	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¼
17¼	10⅝	Granitvl 1	9.1		42	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
19⅝	12½	GrayDr .80	5.9	5	53	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
8	5	GtAtPc			205	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
42½	24⅝	GtLkD 1a	2.8	5	18	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¼
27⅝	21⅝	GNIrn 2.25e	8.8	9	5	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
38¼	26⅝	GtNoNk 1.48	4.2	7	148	33	32	33	— ¼
21¼	16⅝	GtWFin s.84	4.1	5	530	20⅝	20¼	20½	— ⅛
15¼	11	Greyh 1.04	7.5	10	314	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	5-16	Greyhnd wt			310	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	
11⅝	7⅝	GrowG .44b	4.6	6	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
6⅝	3	GthRty			31	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅝	14⅝	Grumm 1.20	6.6	10	43	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14	Guardln .48	2.6	6	24	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
16¼	11¼	GlfWstn .75	5.3	3	219	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
36⅝	28⅝	GlfW pf2.50	7.8		2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	22¼	GulfOil 2.05	8.0	6	986	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
14	8½	GulfRes .32	2.5	8	186	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	
19½	14½	GulfR pf1.30	6.9		4	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	15⅛	GulfR pf1.60	8.8		14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
14½	11⅝	GlfStUt 1.36	11.	7	144	12⅝	12½	12½	
50	43	GlfSU pf4.40	10.		z50	43	43	43	
15⅝	12⅝	GulfUtd .96	6.2	7	187	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
45½	39⅝	GlfU pf 3.78	9.5		5	40	40	40	+ ⅛
12¼	6	Gulton .40	3.4	8	66	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
		— H—H—H —							
4⅝	2⅝	HMW		6	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
41	32⅝	HackW 3.60	9.7	7	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
31	22	HallFB 1.24	5.0	10	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
78⅝	58⅝	Hallbt 1.80	2.8	9	389	65	64⅝	64½	— ⅜
26⅝	17½	HamrP 1.40	6.4	6	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
17	14	HanJS 1.51e	11.		29	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
21½	17⅝	HanJI 1.84a	9.9		22	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
24¼	10½	Hndlmn 1	8.3	5	59	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	HandyH .60	2.7	11	19	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ¼
41¼	28⅝	Hanna 1.80	4.8	9	27	38	37½	37½	— ¼
41¼	26	HarBrJ 1.44	4.1	21	35	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ¼
18⅝	8¼	Hardees .24	1.7	6	53	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
23⅝	11⅝	Harnish 1	7.8	11	42	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
40½	15⅝	Harrah .50	2.5	10	76	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	26⅝	HarrBk 2	7.0	6	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
37	25¼	Harris .60	2.3	11	318	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
36⅝	28	Harsco 1.80	5.8	6	2	31	31	31	
16	10	HartSM .88	7.5	5	19	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
27⅝	16⅝	HarteHk .56	2.8	11	14	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
14¼	7	HartfZd .40b	4.0	5	33	10	10	10	
16½	14½	HattSe 1.50	10.	10	12	15	15	15	
28⅝	23⅝	HwllEl 2.24	9.2	7	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
26¼	15	HayesA 1.28	8.8	16	x49	14⅝	d14¼	14⅝	
17¼	10¼	Hazeltn .40	4.2	6	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
27⅝	15	HeathTec		6	95	26½	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
14½	8½	Hecks .30	2.9	6	46	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	HeclaM		27	205	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
28½	20	HellmB s		8	43	27⅝	27⅝	27½	— ⅛
44¼	35⅝	HeinzH 2	5.2	8	39	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	27½	Heinz pf1.70	5.8		3	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
11½	6¼	HeleneC		8	23	7	6⅝	7	
26	16	Hellrlnt 1.20	4.6	8	4093	u26⅝	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
54	35¼	HelmrP .48	.9	11	71	52	51	52	+1
8⅝	7⅝	Heminc .66e	8.5		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21⅝	13⅝	Hercules 1.10	5.8	7	364	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	17⅝	Hershy 1.30	7.0	6	64	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
13¼	7	Hesston		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
18⅝	14⅝	Hestn pf1.60	10.		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	25¼	Heublin 1.52	5.6	9	91	27¼	27	27⅛	— ⅛
97½	74	HewltPk .40	.4	15	176	94	93½	93⅝	
11⅝	5½	HghVlt .10	1.2	11	56	8½	8⅛	8⅝	
37⅝	28⅝	Hilenbd 1.10	3.3	8	3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
35⅝	22	Hilton 1	3.2	11	545	32	31¼	31⅝	— ⅜
23¼	15¼	Hobart 1.20	6.8	7	92	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	15¼	Holiday .66	3.8	8	390	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
48	24⅝	HlldyA .85t	3.1		7	27	27	27	
29⅝	15	HollyS		7	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛	
11⅝	9⅝	HmeG pf1.10	11.		11	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
40	29	Homstk 1.10a	3.3	11	136	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	22	Honda .37e	1.6	21	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
75⅝	53½	Honwll 2.20	3.3	7	150	67⅝	67½	67⅝	
25½	18⅝	HoovU 1.24	5.8	6	32	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	Horizon			1309	u 7¼	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
34½	24⅝	HospCp .50	1.8	11	59	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
27	13	Hostlntl .60	4.2	5	12	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
32¼	21⅝	HousM 1.40	4.5	7	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	HousFb .36	6.3	14	148	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
21⅝	16⅝	HoushF 1.45	7.8	5	230	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
33⅝	26⅝	Housln 2.36	8.1	7	58	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	HousNG 1	3.5	9	632	28½	28⅛	28⅝	+ ½
17	9	HowdJn .44	3.8	7	224	12⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.64	8.9	10	95	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅜
21	16⅝	HudsMn g.38e		6	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
51⅝	32⅝	HughsTl .92	1.8	10	188	51⅛	50⅝	51	— ⅛
33½	14¼	Human .75	2.7	13	197	27⅝	26½	27¼	+1
24⅝	21⅝	Huma pf2.50	11.		17	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10¼	HuntCh .40	3.0	10	68	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ¼
16½	8⅛	HuntIR			1	9½	9½	9½	
24	13⅝	HuttEF .80	5.1	3	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Huyck .72	5.6	9	185	12⅝	11	12⅝	+1⅜
		— I—I—I —							
32½	22⅝	IC Ind 1.84	6.9	5	62	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
51	39⅝	IC In pf3.50	8.1		26	43	43	43	— ⅛
8	4	ICN			126	5	4⅝	5	
47⅝	36	INACp 3	7.0	5	57	43⅝	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	23	INACp pf1.90	8.0		21	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	INAIn 1.62	9.8		22	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	IU Int .95	7.5	34	392	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
22½	15⅝	IUInt pf1.25	6.3		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	24	IdahoP 2.28	9.1	10	47	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	IdealB 1.60	7.0	5	88	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
8⅝	4	IdealT .16r	3.0		25	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
25½	20	IllPowr 2.28	11.	8	792	21⅝	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
24½	20½	IlPow pf2.10	9.3		z100	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
26	21¼	IlPow pf2.13	10.		z100	21	d21	21	—1⅝
28½	20⅝	ITW 1	3.8	9	16	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
24⅝	15	ImplCp 1	4.3	5	98	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
22½	14⅝	INCO .40	1.9	57	1218	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	IncCap			1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10½	9	IncCC 1.02e	11.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
86⅝	71	IndlM pf7.76	11.		z100	73	73	73	—1
23½	19⅝	IndlM pf2.15	10.		8	20½	20	20½	+ ½
27⅝	24⅝	IndlGas 2.40	8.9	5	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
24¼	21⅝	IndlPL 2.12	9.1	9	39	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
19½	15⅝	IndlNat 1.44	8.1	5	27	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
21	11⅝	Inexco .14	.7	22	425	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
144⅝	44¼	IngerR 3.16	6.3	7	51	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
44	30⅝	IngR pf 2.35	7.3		5	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
16⅝	11⅝	IngrTec .50	3.2	8	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
41	33½	InlndStl 2.80a	7.8	5	111	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	11½	Insilco .94b	7.7	5	18	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
19½	13⅝	Insilc pf1.25	8.3		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
2⅝	1⅝	InstInvTr			24	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
22¼	13⅝	Integon .44a	2.0	9	866	u22⅝	21⅝	22¼	+1
22½	18⅝	ItcpSe 1.92a	9.8		31	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	34	Interco 2.20	5.7	6	50	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	18⅝	IntDiv 8.11e		6	6	u29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
28	21⅝	Intrlk 2.20	8.5	15	5	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	10	IntAlum .60	5.5	6	48	11	10⅝	11	
80	75⅝	IBM s 3.44	4.5	14	2292	76⅝	75⅝	76¼	+ ¼
27⅝	20¼	IntFlav .80	3.8	13	29	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
44⅝	31⅝	IntHarv 2.30	6.1	4	182	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
47½	34	IntMin 3	6.6	7	91	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛	+ ¼
23⅝	17	IntMult 1.20	5.9	7	16	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
49¼	35⅝	IntPapr 2.20	5.3	6	353	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
16	8¼	IntRectf .25	1.9	7	30	13⅝	13½	13½	
34⅝	26⅝	IntTT 2.20	7.9	6	1408	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
55⅝	44	IntTT pfK 4	8.8		34	45⅝	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
41⅛	32⅝	IntTT pf2.25	6.5		7	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
58⅝	47½	IntTT pf4.50	9.2		9	49	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
23	15	Intrpce 1.30	7.3	5	25	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
89½	60⅝	Intrpce pf 5	7.0		1	71	71	71	+ ⅛
39¼	30⅝	IntrpGp 1.60	4.6	8	5	35⅝	35	35	+ ⅛
16	13⅝	IntstPw 1.50	11.	8	19	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
43⅝	17½	Intrway .80	2.0	7	578	41⅝	41	41	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	IowaBf s.52	2.8	6	57	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	IowaEl 1.50	11.	7	15	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
22	18⅝	IowlIG 2	11.	7	40	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
28	22⅝	IowaPL 2.52	11.	7	37	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
23⅝	19¼	IowaPS 2.04	9.9	7	33	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	IpcoHp .12	2.3		76	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
32½	14	ItelCp		13	104	24⅝	23½	24⅛	+ ½
37½	13¼	ItelCp .80	6.1	3	703	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	12	Itel pf 1.44	11.		10	13¼	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
28⅝	19⅝	JmesF 1.20	5.9	9	53	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
14½	6⅝	Jamswy .08b	.9	4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Jantzen 1	6.1	5	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
13½	9⅝	JapnF 1.56e	16.		40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
35½	23	JeffPlt 1.20	3.7	8	583	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅜
44	29¼	JerC pf 4	12.		z140	32½	32½	32½	+1
101	69⅝	JerC pf 9.36	13.		z680	72	71	72	+2½
88¼	59	JerC pf 8.12	13.		z110	63	62	62½	+ ½
91	60	JerC pf 8	13.		z150	62	62	62	
122	95⅝	JerC pf13.50	13.		z260	100⅝	100	100⅝	+ ¼
25⅝	16⅝	JerC pf 2.18	13.		37	17	16½	17	
26	19	JewelC 1.68	7.1	7	24	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Jewelcor		4	22	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
34⅝	22½	JhnMan 1.92	8.0	5	134	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ⅛
62⅝	40	JhnMn pf5.40	8.6		138	u63	62⅝	63	+ ⅛
89	67⅝	JohnJn 2	2.9	13	355	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
12	5½	JohnEF		15	169	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
31⅝	21⅝	JohnCn 1.10	4.0	7	279	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	28⅝	JohnC pf 2	5.8		3	34½	34½	34½	
16¼	11⅝	JonLgn .60	4.9	7	36	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ½
50½	44	JonLaupf 5	11.		z30	44	44	44	
37½	27⅝	Jorgen 1.30	4.1	5	7	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	Jostens 1	5.3	9	205	19½	19	19½	+ ¼
38½	27½	JoyMfg 1.44	5.4	8	48	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
		— K—K—K —							
29⅝	22¼	K mart .84	3.2	9	850	26⅝	26	26⅝	
21½	16⅝	KaisrAl 1	5.3	4	352	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
82	64⅝	Kai 39pf4.75	6.1		1	78	78	78	
29⅝	16⅝	KaisCe 1.40	6.3	4	224	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
23⅝	16¼	KaiC pf 1.37	7.3		5	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
31⅝	17⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	5.2	12	80	29⅝	29	29	— ¼
8⅝	6½	KaneMl .28	4.1	7	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19½	12¼	Kaneb .70	4.8	8	109	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ¼
29⅝	24	KCtyPL 2.66	11.	6	26	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
42	37	KCPL pf3.80	10.		z100	38	38	38	— ½
51	41⅝	KCPL pf4.35	9.8		z160	44¼	44¼	44¼	+1
51	44	KCPL pf4.50	10.		z290	44	44	44	
28¼	17½	KCSoln .90	3.5	6	66	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ¼
21	17¼	KanGE 1.90	10.	8	35	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
23	18⅝	KanNb 1.48b	7.8	6	17	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
22½	19	KanPLt 1.96	9.9	7	57	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
28⅝	23⅝	KaPL pf2.32	9.7		1	24	24	24	— ⅜
26½	21½	KaPL pf2.23	9.2		8	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅜
10⅝	5⅝	Katyind		4	78	8	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅝	16⅝	Katy pf1.46	6.8		6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
10⅝	5⅝	KaufBr .24	3.1	6	94	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅝	14⅝	Kauf pf 1.50	9.8		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	11	Keane .40	2.7	5	32	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Keller .30b	3.5	6	33	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
27¼	17	Kellogg 1.32	7.1	9	40	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
22	12⅝	Kellwd 1.12	8.9	10	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
42½	29⅝	Kenmtl 1.32	3.1	8	18	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	19	Kennct 1	4.5	36	327	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
22	17⅝	KyUtil 2.04	10.	7	26	20⅛	20	20⅛	
17¼	11⅛	KerrGls .44	3.3	6	38	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
56⅝	41⅝	KerrM 1.55	3.3	9	179	47⅝	46⅝	47⅛	+ ⅛
16½	9½	KeysCon			10	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
		Keyslnt s.48	2.6	12	26	18⅝	18	18⅝	
38⅝	27⅝	KiddeW 1.60	5.4	5	53	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	42¼	Kidde pfC 4	8.8		2	45¼	45¼	45¼	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30⅝	23	Kidde pf1.64	7.1		4	23⅛	23	23	+ ⅛
49⅝	39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	6.1	7	17	47½	47⅛	47¼	+ ⅛
18	11½	KingDSt .90	7.3	6	20	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	14⅝	Kirsch 1.25	7.1	5	15	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
29⅝	20⅝	KnigtRd .60	2.9	9	223	21½	21	21	— ⅜
25⅝	14⅝	Koehrin 1	4.8	5	43	21¼	20⅝	21	
31⅝	19⅝	Kollmr .64	2.2	9	15	29⅝	28⅝	29	
24⅝	17⅝	Koeors 1.20	5.8	7	25	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
50	41½	Koperpf 4	9.5		z50	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	7½	Koracp .34	2.0	8	90	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
49⅝	43	Kraft 3	6.7	7	102	45½	44½	44⅝	
13½	7½	Kroehlr			135	11½	10⅝	11½	— ⅜
20½	19	Kroger s		6	75	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
18½	13⅝	Kuhlm .80a	5.4	6	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14	9	Kysor .80	6.5	4	58	12⅝	11⅝	12¼	+ ½
		— L—L—L —							
13⅝	5⅝	LFE .10r	1.1	7	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5½	LFE pf .50	8.3		3	6	6	6	+ ½
18	14⅝	LITCO 1	5.8	8	6	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
13½	5⅝	LTV		2	235	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
19	9¼	LTVA .32t	2.5		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
28½	21⅝	LTV pf 2.60	9.7		49	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ½
12⅝	8	LQuint 1.08t	12.	13	38	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
22½	17⅝	LacGas 1.86	8.4	6	17	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
25⅝	13⅝	LamSe 1	4.4	6	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
23½	12⅝	LaneBry 1	6.1	7	52	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
35⅝	22½	Lanier .50	1.6	12	3	30⅝	30½	30½	— ¼
15	8⅝	LawtCh .60	4.4	15	25	13½	13	13	— ⅛
24	14½	LearSg 1.04	5.4	4	315	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
59	36	LearS pf2.25	4.9		1	46¼	46¼	46¼	—1¼
23⅝	18⅝	LawTrn s 1.20	5.3	7	74	23	21⅝	22½	+ ½
25	19½	LeeEnt .72	3.3	11	16	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
25	18	Leesona 1.16	4.8	7	12	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	LehValInd		6	47	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	9¼	Lehmn 1.31e	13.		105	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
15⅝	6⅝	Lennar .40	3.0	4	60	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	23½	Lenox 1.30	5.3	7	115	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	LesFay .48	6.4	5	21	7½	7⅝	7½	
18⅝	13⅝	LevFdC			11	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
50⅝	31⅝	LeviStr 1.80	3.8	7	x110	48	47⅝	47⅝	
26⅝	17¼	LevitzF .60	2.7	6	170	22⅝	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
28⅝	23	LOF 2.20	8.1	4	45	27⅝	27	27¼	
61	51	LOF pf 4.75	8.8		4	54	54	54	
35⅝	26⅝	LibtyCp 1.20	3.7	7	5	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	LibrtyLn		10	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	LibfL pf1.25	10.		2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	LHemk s.48	3.0	8	34	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
41⅝	29⅝	Ligget 2.50	7.4	5	52	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜
55½	41½	LillyEli 1.80	3.4	13	686	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+ ⅜
43	34	LincNt 2.80	7.2	6	54	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	15½	LincPl 1.80	11.		6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
8⅝	3	Lionel .16	2.2	8	291	7⅝	7	7⅛	
28½	17¼	Litton .58t	2.1		1027	27⅝	27½	27½	
48⅝	26½	Litt ptc pf			1	u41	41	41	+1½
60	44	Litton pf 3	5.3		1	57	57	57	+1½
20⅝	17⅝	Litton pf 2	9.9		3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
37⅝	16½	Lockhd		4	81	19½	19⅝	19½	— ⅛
34⅝	20⅝	Loctite .44	1.7	11	480	26⅝	25⅝	26	—1
55¼	34⅝	Loews 1.20	2.7	4	43	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	LomFn .80	6.8	7	93	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14½	LomM 1.93	11.	9	28	17½	17⅝	17½	+ ⅜
27⅝	18⅝	LnStar 1.40	6.3	5	27	22½	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
105	82½	LoneS pf4.50	5.2		1	87	87	87	— ⅜
19⅝	15⅝	LILCo 1.70	10.	7	223	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
27	21⅝	LIL pfP2.43	11.		5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
27⅝	24⅝	LIL pfO2.47	9.8		26	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
34	24	LongDr .76	2.8	12	17	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅜
39¼	23½	LoralCo 1	3.1	10	45	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ¼
29¼	19½	LaLand 1.28	4.5	10	234	28½	28¼	28⅝	
24¼	16½	LaPac .60b	3.1	6	261	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
24¼	19½	LouvGs 2	9.8	10	9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12¼	Lowenst .60	4.7	4	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
49⅝	37⅝	Lubrzl 1.60	3.7	11	184	44	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
18½	13⅝	LuckyS 1	6.6	8	97	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Ludlow .60	3.6	18	x841	17	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
19	14⅝	Lukens .96	6.6	5	6	14⅝	14½	14½	
19⅝	10½	LynCSys .40	2.7	13	10	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
		— M—M—M —							
24	19⅝	MACOM s.24	1.2	16	71	20¼	20	20	
46⅝	31⅝	MCA 1.20	2.8	7	103	42⅝	42¼	42¼	— ¼
14⅝	8	MEI .40	3.1	8	92	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	16	MGIC 1	4.6	7	1297	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	13½	MacAF 1	6.7	7	12	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
14	7⅝	MacDn .40	4.2	6	91	9⅝	9½	9½	
15	6⅝	Macke .48	5.0	6	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20½	8½	Macmill .72	3.6	12	207	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
45⅝	32	Macy 1.85	5.1	5	46	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	12¼	MadSq 1.29e	9.2		64	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	MagicCf .60	6.2	5	108	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	26½	MalonH .96	3.5	9	4	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Manhln .30b	3.7	3	243	8⅝	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14¼	6⅝	ManhLf .30	3.4	13	27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
40½	30⅝	MfrHan 2.28	6.9	6	76	33⅝	33¼	33⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	26¼	MAPCO 1.40	4.7	10	170	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
26½	24⅝	MaratM s.80	3.0	7	291	u27½	25⅝	26½	+1
75⅝	41⅝	MaratO 2.80	3.9	9	359	71⅝	70⅝	71⅝	— ½
37½	34⅝	MaratOwi			2	36	36	36	—1½
28⅝	17½	Maremt 1	3.6	8	338	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	13½	MarMid .80	5.3	7	83	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11½	MarionL .64	4.9	10	577	13⅝	11⅝	13	+1
18⅝	9⅝	MarkCft .36	2.9	16	23	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
20⅝	13	Mark pf1.20	8.1		50	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	21	Marley 1	4.7	6	68	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Marriot .16	1.1	10	1116	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
68⅝	56½	MrshM 3.20	5.2	12	26	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝	+ ⅛
25½	15½	MrshF 1.24	6.9	8	138	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
35⅝	26⅝	MartM 2	6.1	5	170	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
15⅝	9	MaryK .48	3.2	10	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	17⅝	Md Cup .56	2.9	7	23	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26	18¼	Masco .60	2.7	9	54	22½	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
30⅝	17½	Masonlt 1.20	4.7	8	185	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	MasM 1.36e	18.	10	20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
12½	8	MassyF g			94	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
17½	15¼	MasCp 1.68	11.		43	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
11⅝	10⅝	Maslnc 1.08	10.		27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	38⅝	MatsuE 2	6.4	8	11	31⅝	d 29	31⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6½	Mattel .30e	3.8	6	190	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3½	Mattel wt			174	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	MayDS 1.40	5.3	6	119	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
25¼	18½	MayerO 1	4.0	10	56	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
5⅝	3½	MaysJW		4	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27⅝	22½	Maytg 1.80	7.5	8	244	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
31½	15⅝	McDermt 1	6.1	5	360	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
35⅝	22½	McDr pf2.20	9.5		52	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
32⅝	25	McDr pf2.60	10.		7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
60½	39⅝	McDnld .56	1.2	11	261	45½	44⅝	45	
40⅝	23⅝	McDonD .75	3.1	6	2062	24½	24	24½	—⅜
38⅝	22½	McDonh 1.32	4.5	5	27	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	22½	McGEd 1.80	7.1	6	15	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
34	20⅝	McGrH 1.28	5.3	9	188	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅛
41½	19½	McIntyr g			z50	38	38	38	— ⅛
20⅝	12	McLean .64	4.7	5	15	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	McLout		2	13	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
27⅝	9⅝	McMorO .10	.4	115	137	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ¼
15¼	10	McNeil .80	5.9	6	27	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	19⅝	Mead 1.60	6.2	5	117	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
45¼	23¼	Mearx .50	1.2	15	23	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	19⅝	Medtrn .46	1.2	13	31	38⅝	38½	38½	— ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	Melville 1.40	4.8	8	115	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
68⅝	25½	Memorex		4	416	30⅝	30	30	— ¼
37	31½	MercStr 1a	2.8	5	23	35½	35½	35½	
32⅝	24⅝	MerTx 1.48	5.0	6	31	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
71⅝	53⅝	Merck 1.90	3.0	15	302	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
24¼	14⅝	MerrLy .88	5.1	7	255	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
47½	26⅝	MesaPet .48	1.0	18	1481	u47⅝	46½	47⅝	+1
16⅝	14⅝	Mesab 1.44e	8.7	11	25	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	17½	Mesta .40	3.2	36	5	18½	18½	18½	
23⅝	20	MGM s .60	2.8	10	180	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	
71	44½	Metrm 2.40	4.6	7	11	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
80	29⅝	MtE pfC3.90	12.		z70	33	33	33	+1
91½	57½	MtE pfF8.12	14.		z230	60½	59	59⅝	+ ¼
87¼	54	MtE pfG7.68	13.		z100	57	56½	57	+1
90½	59	MtE pfJ8.32	13.		z190	62½	61	62½	+2½
89	60	MtE pfI8.12	13.		z280	62	61½	62	+2
97	59	MtE pf 8.32	13.		z700	62½	62	62	+1
16	12½	MchGs 1.30b	9.0	9	7	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
29	25½	MhWI pf2.67	9.8		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
26	23⅝	MhWI pf2.12	8.5		282	25⅝	25	25	
19⅝	16⅝	MdCTel 1.60	8.4	7	49	19	18⅝	19	
26¼	21⅝	MdCT pf2.06	8.8		7	23½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	MidSUt 1.52	10.	6	325	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	MidIndM			95	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	14	MidRos 1.10	5.9	6	301	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
38½	21⅝	MillerW .90	3.8	9	52	23⅝	23¼	23½	
29⅝	16⅝	MiltBrd .80	3.0	8	76	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	11½	MilRoy .30	1.7	12	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
23½	19	MinnGs 1.84	9.1	5	19	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
66	52¼	MMM 2.40	4.3	11	334	55½	55⅛	55⅝	
21¼	18½	MinPL 1.94	9.7	5	38	20⅝	20	20	+ ¼
14½	9⅝	MirroCp .96	9.0	9	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	20⅝	Mislnls .80	2.2	7	147	36	36	36	
59½	46	MPacC 3	5.7	6	59	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	8.7	7	12	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
25½	21	MoPS pf2.44	11.		1	21½	21½	21½	
26⅝	22⅝	MoPS pr2.61	11.		1	23	23	23	+ ¼
80⅝	60	Mobil 4.80	6.6	6	268	72½	71⅝	72¼	+ ¼
39⅝	36⅝	Mobil wi			17	36⅝	d36¼	36⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	MobileH		12	7	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	MdMer .20	1.5	6	38	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10¼	Mohasco .90	6.9	9	121	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅝	6⅝	MohkDta		11	271	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	13⅝	MohkR 1.20	9.0	5	7	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
17½	14⅝	Monrh s .72	5.8	5	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
40⅝	17¼	Monogr .52	1.4	8	40	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
60¼	45	Monsan 3.40	7.2	5	220	47½	46⅝	47	— ⅛
18½	16	MntDU 1.50	9.0	7	x15	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
24½	19⅝	MonPw 2.04	9.4	8	60	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
21½	18⅝	MonSt 1.80a	9.4		10	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
11	7½	MONY .92a	12.	9	59	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
39⅝	27	MooreM 1.12	3.7	5	28	30	29⅝	30	+ ½
52	43⅝	Morgan 2.50	5.5	7	91	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
30	18⅝	MorKn 1.50	6.4	5	19	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	
20½	13	MorseSh .64	3.8	6	19	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm		6	50	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
34⅝	25⅝	MorNor 1.28	4.8	8	22	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
54⅝	36	Motrola 1.20	2.7	10	216	44¼	43⅝	44	+ ½
40⅝	24½	MtFuel 2.20	8.0	9	468	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
27¼	24⅝	MtStTel 2.32	8.8	7	43	26⅝	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Munford		8	420	13¼	12½	12⅝	
8⅝	4	Munfd pf.40	5.2		44	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20	14½	Munsng 1.20	8.2	9	7	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	MurphC 1.28	8.3	22	82	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
57½	36¼	MurpOll 1	1.9	13	70	53⅝	52⅝	53½	+ ⅜
22⅝	14	MurryO 1	5.0	7	5	20	20	20	— ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	MutOm 1.32	9.9		15	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	
15¼	7½	MyersL .50	4.6	7	39	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		— N—N—N —							
22⅝	12¼	NCH .64	4.1	8	135	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ¼
72⅝	51	NCR 1.60	2.4	9	219	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅜
25¼	17½	NLInd 1.20	5.5	8	585	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
31	19	NLT 1.12	3.7	8	3980	30⅝	29	30	+1⅜
9⅝	7⅝	NVF s		5	143	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¼
28½	22⅝	Nabisco 1.50	6.5	7	272	23½	22⅝	23	— ⅛
34½	24⅝	Nalco 1.36	4.4	14	113	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅛
33¼	12⅝	Narco .48	4.5	11	34	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
38	21	Nashua 1.30	5.9	4	29	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
42⅝	15⅝	NatAirl .50	1.3	19	163	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	14	NatCan .72	3.8	8	151	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
15½	9	NtCtyL .60	4.8	7	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	27½	NtDetr 1.88	6.2	5	4	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
22⅝	18	NatDist 1.80	8.4	6	64	21⅝	21	21	— ⅜
26½	24¼	NatFG 2.38	9.4	6	11	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
26½	24	NFG pf2.30	9.0		1	25½	25½	25½	
22⅝	15½	NatGyp 1.32	6.8	5	22	19½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	NatHom			56	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	NtLiby n .28	3.2	6	40	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20	18½	NMdCr s.60	3.2	11	50	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12½	NMedE s.50	3.8	9	109	14⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	NMineSv .56	4.2	14	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	9.2	10	6	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	18½	NtSemic		11	1311	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
18½	13	NtSvln 1.08	6.7	6	38	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	14½	NStand 1.24	7.8	5	30	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
35⅝	28⅝	NatlSH 2.40	8.6	4	49	30½	30¼	30⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	NatTea		6	13	4¼	4¼	4¼	
42⅝	35⅝	Natom 2.10	4.9	5	201	43¼	42½	42½	— ⅜
35	25	Natm pf1.60	5.7		83	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
24¼	20⅝	NevPw 2.12	9.7	7	15	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ¼
20	16½	NevP pf1.74	9.7		z600	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
20½	17⅝	NevP pf1.95	11.		5	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
24⅝	20⅝	NEngEl 2.24	10.	6	157	22⅝	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
17½	14⅝	NEnGE 1.60	11.	6	24	15½	15	15⅛	
46	27	NENucl .40	1.0	15	59	38½	37½	38¼	— ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
36	31⅝	NEngT 3.16	9.0	8	31	35⅝	35¼	35⅛	
19⅝	15⅝	NYSEG 1.68	10.	7	66	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
96½	82	NYS pf 8.80	11.		z20	82½	82½	82½	+ ¼
24¼	19⅝	NYS pf 2.12	11.		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
5½	1⅝	Newcrp			17	3	2⅝	2⅝	
32½	21¼	Newhall .80	2.6	7	18	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	17	Newml 1.20	5.1	8	306	23½	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Newprk		9	301	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	13	NlaMP 1.44	11.	7	256	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	31	NlaMof 3.40	11.		z50	32	32	32	— ⅛
42½	35	NlaMof 3.90	11.		z20	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
46	36¼	NlaMof 4.10	11.		z30	37¼	37¼	37¼	+1
58	45½	NlaMof 5.25	11.		z250	48	47½	47½	
67⅝	56	NlaMof 6.10	11.		z100	55½	d55½	55½	— ⅛
83	71⅝	NlaMof 7.72	10.		z2500	75⅝	73⅝	75⅝	+2⅝
12¼	9⅝	NlagSh 1.01e	9.4		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	26⅝	NICOR 2.52	8.6	7	102	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	NorfWn 1.84	7.8	4	131	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	18⅝	Norlin 1.60	8.0	4	18	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
27	20⅝	Norris 1.40	6.2	5	26	22⅝	22⅝	22½	— ⅛
29½	14⅝	NACoal .56	2.0	7	132	28	27⅝	28	
5	2⅝	NoAMtg			133	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
34⅝	24½	NoAPhl 1.70	6.0	5	15	28½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	NoCAir .20	3.1	4	96	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7½	1⅝	NoCAir wt			51	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	8⅝	NoestUt 1.02	11.	6	337	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅝	11	NCalSL .70	4.2	4	28	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	NlndPS 1.50	10.	8	107	15⅝	15	15	
44	32¼	NorNGs 2.60	5.9	7	57	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
27⅝	21⅝	NoStPw 2.16	9.3	7	70	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
55½	48½	NSPw pf4.56	9.5		z100	49	d48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	26⅝	NorTel g.80			311	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4½	Nthgate g			16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
49⅝	27⅝	Nortrp 1.80	6.0	5	59	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
37½	22⅝	NwstAirl .80	2.8	10	156	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.5	6	379	24	23⅝	23⅝	
38	25⅝	NwtEnr 2.60	7.5	6	67	35	34⅝	34⅝	
19	17	NwtEnr wi			19	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
35	23	Nwtlnd 2.05	6.7	6	179	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	
27½	24	NwtP pf2.50	10.		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLf 1e	9.3	10	108	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	28	NwSW 1.80	5.9	6	5	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
31½	22	Norton 1.40	4.8	7	25	29	28⅝	29	
20¼	14½	NorSim .92b	5.9	6	644	15⅝	15½	15½	
45½	25¼	Nucor .44	1.0	7	56	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
30½	29	Nucor wi			14	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
		— O—O—O —							
36¼	16⅝	OKC 1.20	3.4	11	62	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+1
32	14⅝	Oaklnd .40	1.5	18	123	27⅝	26½	26½	
19½	15⅝	OakiteP 1.20	7.1	8	1	17	17	17	
25⅝	14⅝	OcciPet 1.25	6.4	53	506	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
11⅝	4⅝	OcciPet wt			72	6½	6¼	6¼	
40	26⅝	OccIP pf2.16	6.7		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
81	48½	OccIP pf3.60	5.8		5	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
26¼	22	OccIP pf2.50	11.		13	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
23¼	18½	OccIP pf2.12	11.		23	20	19⅝	20	
24½	19⅝	OccIP pf2.30	10.		13	22¼	22¼	22¼	
35¼	26⅝	Ogden 2	6.5	5	3	31	30⅝	30⅝	
19	14¼	OhioEd 1.76	12.	12	239	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
49	41	OhEd pf4.40	10.		z100	42½	42½	42½	+1
92⅝	73⅝	OhEd pf8.20	11.		z20	74	74	74	
109	98⅝	OhE pf10.48	10.		z30	101	101	101	+1
111	101	OhE pf10.76	10.		z10	102½	102½	102½	
82½	71	OhP pf 8.04	11.		z100	72	71½	71½	
81	71	OhP pfC7.60	11.		z100	71	71	71	
25⅝	20½	OhP pfG2.27	11.		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
123½	109½	OhP pfA 14	13.		z30	112	111½	112	+
18⅝	15⅝	OklaGE 1.60	9.9	9	141	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+
24⅝	18⅝	OklaNG 1.80	8.4	6	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	+
25⅝	13⅝	Olin 1	4.8	6	726	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	+
36⅝	23	Omark 1.12	3.5	5	11	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+
24	15½	Oneida .92	4.0	6	468	23⅝	23	23	—
11⅝	9½	Opelika .84	7.3	5	18	11⅝	11½	11½	—
16⅝	13⅝	OranRk 1.52	11.	7	13	14	13⅝	13⅝	—
10⅝	4⅝	Orange .20	3.0	4	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	OrlonC .30	3.0	7	101	10⅝	10	10⅛	
23½	15⅝	OutMar 1.40	8.8	5	70	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+
33⅝	18⅝	OutletCo 1	4.9	6	40	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+
18⅝	13	OverhDr .84	5.3	6	17	16	15⅝	15⅝	—
26⅝	16	OvrnTr 1.24	6.2	4	5	20	19⅝	19⅝	
29	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.8	6	230	28⅝	27⅝	28	+
35⅝	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.5	6	146	27	26⅝	26⅝	—
24⅝	17⅝	OwenIll 1.26	6.3	5	178	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+
76	60	OwnIl pf4.75	7.4		8	64	62⅝	64	+
12½	8	Oxfrdln .68	6.0	5	4	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
		— P—Q —							
19⅝	15½	PHH Gp .64	4.0	8	221	16⅝	16	16⅛	—
12⅝	8	PNBMt .96e	8.9	8	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
31½	23⅝	PPG 1.84	6.6	6	112	28⅝	28	28	—
21⅝	12⅝	PSA		6	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
13½	11¼	PacAS 1.24	11.		47	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
25⅝	21⅝	PacGE 2.32	9.9	7	274	23⅝	23	23½	
22⅝	18⅝	PacLig 2	9.0	7	80	22⅝	22¼	22½	—
57⅝	38½	PacLm 2.20	4.8	13	27	46¼	45¼	46	+
21¼	17⅝	PNwTel 1.64	8.4	7	45	19	18⅝	19	+
23	19¼	PacPw 1.92	9.5	8	189	20½	20¼	20¼	—
16⅝	14	PacTT 1.40	9.7	8	34	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+
71	62	PacTT pf 6	9.4		z20	64	64	64	+
17	10	PacTin .80	5.2	6	3	15½	15½	15½	—
13⅝	6⅝	PaineW .44	5.3	3	10	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
17	12⅝	PaiW pf1.30	9.8		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	7.2	4	368	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+
8⅝	3⅝	Pamida .06t			37	3⅝	3½	3½	
10⅝	5⅝	PanAm		3	1425	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
50¼	36⅝	PanEP 3.10	6.4	6	125	48⅝	48½	48⅝	
23¼	14⅝	Paprcft 1.14b	6.2	7	17	18½	18¼	18⅛	+
16⅝	10⅝	Pargas 1.08	7.1	11	26	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+
27⅝	18⅝	ParkDr s .24	1.0	8	324	24⅝	23⅝	24	+
30⅝	22½	ParHan 1.20	4.8	7	27	25	24½	25	+
33	20⅝	ParkPn .60b	1.9	9	5	31⅝	31½	31½	—
14¼	7	PatPtl			110	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	+
24½	15½	Paytsnw .60	3.5	7	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
29⅝	18⅝	Peabdy .28b	1.4	7	210	20⅝	19½	19½	
12⅝	5½	Pengo		25	237	9	8⅝	8⅝	+
22½	13⅝	PenCen			205	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+
10½	9⅝	PenCn prA			7	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅝	5	PenCn prB			66	5⅝	5½	5½	—
6¼	2⅝	PenDix			72	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
41¼	28⅝	Penney 1.76	5.9	7	511	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
22½	18⅝	PaPL 2.04	9.8	7	126	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+
50½	40⅝	PaPL pf4.40	10.		z110	43	42½	43	+
51½	42	PaPL pf4.50	10.		z50	43	43	43	—
99½	84	PaPL pf8.60	9.9		z140	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	—
91	79½	PaPL pf8.40	11.		z40	80	80	80	
111	101	PaPL pf 11	11.		z50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	—
127	111½	PaPL pf 13	11.		z20	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+
86⅝	72½	PaPL pf 8	10.		z160	76⅝	76	76⅝	+
94	80	PaPL pf8.70	11.		z60	82	80	82	+
42½	30½	Pennwlt 2.20	7.0	7	38	32	31⅝	31⅝	
26½	19⅝	Penw pf1.60	8.0		3	20	20	20	
38⅝	26⅝	Pennzol 2.20	5.9	8	240	37⅝	36⅝	37	—
14	9⅝	PeopDr .24	2.5	6	7	9½	9⅝	9½	
37¼	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	8.5	7	89	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+
33⅝	21⅝	PepsiCo 1.14	4.9	9	324	23⅝	23	23⅝	—
34⅝	19⅝	PerkinE .52	1.8	12	180	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	—
17⅝	8⅝	Perlec		7	81	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
49⅝	34	Perlie 1.40	4.1	10	69	34⅝	34	34	—
40½	27½	Petroln 1.04	2.6	9	94	39½	38⅝	39⅛	+
25⅝	20⅝	PetRs 2.47e	10.		17	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—
23	19	PetRs pf1.75	8.0		2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
39	29	Pfizer 1.32	4.4	10	562	30	29½	30	+
30¼	19⅝	PhelpD 1	4.3	12	173	23⅝	23⅝	23½	—
18⅝	15	PhilaEl 1.80	12.	15	794	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
81⅝	72½	PhilE pf 7	9.2		x430	77	76½	76½	
100⅝	81	PhilE pf8.75	11.		z110	83	83	83	
106	95	PhilE pf9.52	10.		z10	94½	d94½	94½	—
106⅝	87¼	PhilE pf9.50	10.		z1530	91⅝	91½	91⅝	—
86⅝	70	PhilE pf7.80	11.		z280	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	
28⅝	19⅝	PhilSub 1.10	4.6	7	310	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+
34	31½	PhilMr s1.25	4.0	9	794	31⅝	d31⅝	31⅝	
8½	3⅝	Philind .28	6.1	2	54	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+
13⅝	8⅝	Philind pf 1	10.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
38⅝	28⅝	PhilPet 1.40	3.7	8	328	37½	37⅛	37⅝	—
18	9¼	PhilVH .60	4.5	5	11	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	2.1	19	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+
17⅝	15⅝	PiedNG 1.56a	9.0	8	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
10⅝	6	Pier 1 .15e	1.6	5	31	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—
47⅝	32	Pilsbry 1.52	4.6	7	161	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+
34⅝	24½	Pioner 1.92	5.5	9	42	u34⅝	34½	34⅝	+
22⅝	15⅝	PionrEl		8	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
29	21⅝	PitnyB 1.20	4.8	7	103	25⅛	25	25⅛	—
29½	28	PitnyB pr wi			56	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
26	16	Pittstn 1.20	5.3	13	407	22½	21⅝	22½	+
10⅝	5	PlanRsc		7	162	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
23⅝	14½	Plantrn .16	.9	13	21	17½	17¼	17⅝	+
32⅝	18⅝	Playboy .12	.6	24	61	20	19½	20	+
24¼	16⅝	Plessy .50e	2.4	8	4	21	21	21	
31½	17	Pneumo 1	5.6	7	6	18	17⅝	18	+
16⅝	11⅝	PogoPd .20b	1.3	11	357	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	—
60¼	29½	Polaroid 1	3.3	8	475	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+
30½	15⅝	Pndrosa .40	2.4	6	145	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
26	21⅝	PopeTal 1.16	4.1	5	8	28½	28⅝	28⅝	—
22½	13	Portec .80b	4.0	10	289	20⅝	18	19⅝	+2
88⅝	70½	PortGE pf5.50	7.3		z50	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
19⅝	16⅝	PortGE 1.70	9.8	12	111	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+
110⅝	99⅝	PoG pf11.50	11.		z180	102⅝	102	102⅝	+
39⅝	27½	Potltch 1.16	3.5	7	68	33⅝	33	33⅝	+
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl 1.34	10.	8	130	13½	12⅝	12⅝	
47	39	PotEl pf4.04	9.9		z120	41	41	41	+
28⅝	20½	Premier .64	2.4	10	27	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm		27	189	34⅝	33½	34⅛	+
19	17	PrimeC wi			19	17⅝	17	17⅝	+
93	78⅝	ProctG 3.40	4.2	12	515	80⅝	80	80⅛	—
14½	9¼	ProdRsh s		10	27	13	12⅝	12⅝	—
28	18⅝	Proler .25e	1.0	12	12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+
18½	15¼	PSvCol 1.60	10.	9	832	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+
83½	69	PSCol pf7.15	9.7		z1300	74	74	74	+3
29	24	PSInd 2.32	8.9	8	48	26¼	25⅝	26	
109¼	100⅝	PSIn pf 9.44	9.3		z700	101½	101½	101½	+
108	97⅝	PSIn pf8.96	9.1		z5700	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+
22½	17½	PSvNH 2.12	12.	6	112	17⅝	17½	17½	—
28⅝	24¼	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z500	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM 1.92	9.8	7	80	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+
24⅝	20	PSvEG 2.28	11.	7	595	20½	20¼	20½	
50½	42	PSEG pf4.30	9.9		z460	44	43⅝	43⅝	—
25¼	21⅝	PSEG pf2.17	9.8		3	22¼	22¼	22¼	
123½	106⅝	PSE pf 12.25	12.		z70	106½	d106½	106½	—
91	77	PSEG pf7.70	9.6		z200	80	80	80	+
92⅝	79	PSEG pf7.80	9.8		z100	80	80	80	
87⅝	73½	PSEG pf7.40	9.6		z100	77	77	77	—1
107	97	PSEG pf9.62	9.7		z100	99¼	99¼	99¼	
11½	5½	Publick			262	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+
8⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	4¼	PR Cem		4	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL 1.56	9.8	8	126	16	15⅝	16	+
48	28⅝	Pullmn 1.60	5.0	8	64	32	32	32	
28⅝	14⅝	Purex 1.16	7.3	7	34	16	15⅝	15⅝	—
9⅝	3	PuritnFa			241	8⅝	7⅝	8	
30⅝	22⅝	Purolir 1.32	4.6	8	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
27⅝	21¼	QuakO 1.20	5.2	6	62	23⅝	22⅝	23	
110	104	QuaO pf9.56	8.9		z100	107½	107½	107½	+
19⅝	12⅝	QuakStO .88	5.3	9	385	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+
33	18⅝	Quanex s 1	3.9	7	8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—
12½	4⅝	Questor .20	2.7	10	25	7½	7⅝	7⅝	—
		— R—R—R —							
33⅝	23⅝	RCA 1.60	6.5	7	312	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	—
74	55	RCA pf 4	7.1		3	56¼	56	56¼	+
28	11⅝	RLC .54	3.6	5	21	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+
17⅝	9⅝	RTE .60	6.1	5	18	10	9⅝	9⅝	
14¼	10	RalsPur .58	5.7	7	493	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
20⅝	5⅝	Ramad .12e	1.1	24	1043	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+
17⅝	14	Ranco .76	4.9	8	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+
54	9¼	RapAm .40e	3.7	3	125	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+
58¼	32	RapA pf2.25	4.4		1	51	51	51	+2
40⅝	37	RapA pf 3	5.3		2	56½	56½	56½	+3½
27⅝	24½	Raybt 1.40b	5.5	5	14	29	28⅝	29	
58⅝	14⅝	Raymdlnt 1	6.7	4	28	15⅝	14⅝	15	
22⅝	42½	Raythn 1.60	3.5	9	174	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+
19⅝	18⅝	ReadBat 1	4.8	7	43	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+
7⅝	12¼	RltRef 1.70e	12.	8	7	14¼	14	14¼	+
11⅝	3½	Redman .04e	1.1	4	1045	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+
33⅝	7⅝	ReeceCp .60	6.3	5	3	9	8⅝	9	
15⅝	21⅝	ReevsB 1.80	5.4	4	18	22½	21⅝	22¼	—
63⅝	10⅝	RelchCh .74	5.7	10	19	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	—
177	29⅝	ReInEl 1.40	2.7	14	1051	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝	+
43½	85⅝	RelEl pf 3	1.8		11	165	164¼	165	—
65⅝	29⅝	RelnGp 1.60b	4.0	4	246	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+
27⅝	45½	RelG pf2.20	3.6		1	61½	61½	61½	
28⅝	23⅝	RelG pf2.60	10.		8	25	25	25	
	25	Relm pf2.68	10.		17	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 11 Saturday-Sunday, June 2-3, 1979

Japan GNP Grows 5.5%

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, June 1 — Japan's economy grew 5.5 percent in the fiscal year ended March 31, below the government's projection of 6 percent and far below the 7-percent rate the former Premier Takeo Fukuda promised heads of the industrialized nations at last summer's economic summit in Bonn, according a preliminary report today by the Economic Planning Agency.

Mr. Fukuda's successor, Masayoshi Ohira, said after taking office last December that the 7-percent growth would be difficult, although he said he will try to fulfill the pledge.

The government is hoping for 6.3-percent growth in the fiscal year that began April 1, but private economists have forecast that the growth rate will be in a range of 4-percent to low 5-percent levels.

The 5.5-percent growth for fiscal 1978 compared with 5.6-percent growth for the previous fiscal year.

For the quarter ended March, the country's gross national product — its output of goods and services — rose 1.8 percent in inflation-adjusted terms, from a revised 1.7 percent in the previous quarter; it was 2.3 percent a year earlier.

Economic planning officials said a steady recovery in personal consumption and an increase in private-sector capital outlays were the major contributors to the faster January-March GNP growth. Personal consumption, which accounted for more than half of GNP, rose 1.7 percent in real terms in the quarter over the previous quarter, when it rose 1.9 percent, they said. Private-sector capital outlays in the quarter rose 5.7 percent, down from a 7.8-percent rise in the October-December period.

The increased personal spending and private-sector investment made positive contributions of 0.9 point and 1 point, respectively, to the total GNP growth in the quarter, the officials said. Current government expenditure rose 2.1 percent, contributing 0.2 point, while private residential construction fell 5.5 percent, reducing growth 0.4 point. Private inventory investment rose sharply by 49.5 percent but contributed only 0.4 point.

Reserves Off

Officials said the external surplus, which fell 3 percent in real terms from the previous quarter, when it was down 26.2 percent, made a negative contribution of 0.1 point to the quarter's growth. A 5.2-percent increase in imports, particularly those of manufactured goods, gave a negative contribution of 0.7 point, offsetting a 0.5-point contribution by exports, which rose 3.3 percent, they added.

Separately, the Finance Ministry reported the nation's external reserves fell $1.91 billion last month to $24.19 billion from the end-April level of $26.11 billion. The drop last month was the fourth consecutive monthly decline in reserves, which were down from $27.53 billion a year earlier.

A ministry official attributed the decrease in foreign reserves mainly to official intervention in the foreign exchange market to prevent the dollar from rising sharply against the yen.



Associated Press

Volkswagen plant workers in New Stanton, Pa., surround 100,000th Rabbit made in the United States since the plant opened in April of last year. The Rabbit is known as the Golf in Europe.



Per Fog



William Adams 3rd

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Per Fog has been named head of Bankers Trust Company's representative office in Copenhagen and promoted to vice president. A former lending officer at the Copenhagen office, he replaces Michel Chevalon who has been assigned to a position with the bank in London. In further executive changes, in London, the bank's United Kingdom division of the international department will be merged with the Europe division. **Raymond Miller**, senior vice president and general manager of the London branch, will has been named deputy division head, responsible for branch operations in Europe.

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William Adams 3rd, vice president, has been appointed area corporate officer for Citibank in Switzerland. Formerly a managing director of Grindlays Bank in London, he replaces **Sanford England** who has accepted a post with Citibank, New York State.

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Morgan Guaranty Ltd. has appointed **Harvey Struthers Jr.** vice president, and **Simon Prior-Palmer** assistant vice president to corporate finance; **David Craig, Eric Certain** and **Bryan Short** vice presidents of syndication and institutional sales; **Michael Isherwood** and **Michael Mote** vice presidents of Eurobond trading and **Joseph Musgrove** vice president of operations.

* * *

Monsanto's Industrial Chemicals chemical intermediates and plastics and resins operating units have been integrated into a new chemicals and plastics group to be headed by **Ian Clifford**, director of chemicals and plastics for Europe and Africa. He continues to be based at Monsanto's Europe-Africa headquarters in Brussels. **Graham Wilse**, previously director, Eastern Europe and Chemical Intermediates, will head a new management unit consolidating the Eastern European, Middle Eastern and African regions.

* * *

In a series of executive changes at Bank of America, **Samuel Armacost**, executive vice president and head of the London-headquartered Europe, Middle East and Africa divisions has been named cashier, succeeding **Leland Prussia** who has been appointed head of the bank's world banking division. **Mont E. McMillen Jr.**, formerly head of the bank's New York corporate service office, succeeds Mr. Armacost.

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Lars Turndal, previously with Digital Equipment, has been named area manager for Scandinavia for Memorex Europe.

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Timothy Oviatt, market analyst for Great Plain Wheat has been appointed marketing specialist for Europe at the firm's regional office in Rotterdam.

Interest Rates Climbing; Peak by Year-End Expected

LONDON, June 1 (Reuters) — Interest rates in most of the world's major financial centers are still climbing but will peak in the third or fourth quarter and then start to fall, according to bankers, economists and money market analysts interviewed recently.

Crucial to their forecast is the overall performance of the world economy, and the U.S. economy in particular, in the face of accelerating inflation induced by escalating oil prices.

Belgium and the Netherlands yesterday lifted the bank rate by one percentage point and one-half point, respectively, to 8 percent and 7 percent. Today, the West German lombard rate goes up to 5½ percent from 5.

In Paris, the Bank of France this week adopted a policy to stem upward pressure on interest rates. Previously, the central bank merely reacted to a market movement; the new policy was designed to jump ahead of the market and prevent use of the bank's treasury bill discount facility. The bank considers money market liquidity sufficient and does not want the facility to be used to create additional supplies.

New York economists foresee the key federal funds rate rising to between 10½ and 11 percent from 10¼ percent before it starts to ease. Banks' prime rate, 11¾ percent now, is expected to rise to 12-12½ percent by the fourth quarter while other money market rates may increase by 50 to 100 basis points.

Some London money market analysts do not rule out an increase in the minimum lending rate, or British bank rate, from the present 12 percent in the next few months. Almost all have revised earlier optimism that the new Conservative government would be the harbinger of a lower rate structure. British interest rates are particularly sensitive to the government's borrowing requirement and the outlook will only become clearer after the June 12 budget.

U.K. Limited

But external constraints also apply. With many analysts expecting sterling to come under pressure later this year, rates would appear to have limited downside potential if they are to maintain a relationship with U.S. and European levels that reflects inflation differentials.

Analysts in France, Belgium and the Netherlands all cite increases elsewhere in Europe for recent increases in their countries.

Brussels foreign exchange dealers and economists believe a further rise in Belgian rates in the next month or two cannot be ruled out. If the Belgian franc remains weak in the European monetary system and pressure on long term rates continues because of the portion of the public sector borrowing requirement that must be funded domestically, then Belgian rates are likely to follow the upward global trend.

West German bankers are still assessing yesterday's Bundesbank decisions and their likely impact on rates. Prior to the central bank council meeting, they pointed out that key Bundesbank rates were lagging behind short-term market rates and would have to be adjusted. But some had thought that an increase now would be psychologically ill-advised and might force up capital market rates still further. These rates have been rising for the last year and 10-year bonds now yield over 8 percent.

Swiss Steady

Swiss capital market interest rates are expected to hold steady, at least until mid-July when the one-month summer halt in new issues starts. Noting that the central bank has stated its determination to keep interest rates low, by generously creating liquidity, bankers said it remains to be seen whether it will be forced to change this policy because of external factors.

Rates in Italy are expected to rise in the autumn, reflecting accelerating inflation, but present high banking liquidity is holding them down. From September, when the tourist season ends and the payments surplus it brings is past, an increase in rates by one point or more is expected to be automatic.

In Tokyo, Japanese monetary sources believe the central bank will shortly be forced to review its low-interest rate policies to try to control inflation as the country's oil bill continues to mount. Although Bank of Japan Governor Teiichiro Morinaga has said he opposes another rise in the bank rate, they think some credit tightening inevitable. The bank rate was raised to 4¼ percent from 3½ percent in April, the first increase since 1973.

VW Riding High Since '75 Fall

By Darrell Delamaide

WOLFSBURG, West Germany (AP-DJ) — Volkswagenwerk AG, at the brink of bankruptcy in 1974, has made a remarkable turnaround and is posting consistently higher earnings, dividends and sales.

In 1975, VW lost 157 million Deutsche marks, but the following year it earned 1 billion marks and last year, earnings increased 38 percent from 1977.

VW restored the dividend in 1976, paying 5 DM a share. This was boosted to 7 DM in 1977, then to 8 DM. Another increase, to 9 DM, is being planned, and Friedrich Thomee, the chief financial officer, made it clear that VW intends its dividends keep pace with Daimler-Benz, BMW and other stock market blue chips.

New Models

After introducing new versions of several models last year, VW is believed to have among its latest projects is a new top-of-the-line vehicle. The company also is continuing research on an experimental car designed to cut fuel consumption.

The company's sales rose nearly 11 percent to 26.7 billion DM last year, putting VW on a par with the other West German giants, Daimler and Siemens. In the first-quarter this year, volume rose another 8.6 percent. Including its newly acquired majority interest in the Triumph-Adler group, VW could take over the No. 1 spot among West German companies, replacing Veba, which has divested itself of several refining operations and participations.

Following its new emphasis on the bottom line, VW hopes to boost its return on sales from last year's 2.1 percent to 3 percent within five years. Part of the improvement probably will come from data-processing interests acquired through Triumph-Adler.

Toni Schmuecker, management board chairman and chief executive officer, has said in April that VW intends to "round out" this acquisition so that this sector eventually will contribute 2 billion to 3 billion DM to annual sales. In addition to boosting its share in Triumph-Adler, VW could acquire further hardware and software operations.

But its main line of business — autos — VW is benefiting from gasoline shortages and the talk of rationing in the United States. First-quarter unit sales increased 50 percent, to 98,000 units. Capacity at the Pennsylvania assembly plant, 800 units daily, is being boosted to 1,200. VW plans to expand the scope of U.S. production — an engine facility being the likeliest next step — and later this year may make a decision on setting up a second U.S. assembly plant.

VW plans an Egyptian plant to assemble 10,000 knockdown units a year. Preliminary negotiations are taking place for a much bigger operation in South Korea, which would be a full-production facility as in Brazil and the United States.

Exchange Markets

Volkswagen's extensive foreign interests — more than three-fifths of sales are outside of West Germany — also make it a factor to contend with in the exchange markets. VW trades "actively," and is able to take huge positions.

The active exchange operations can help VW transfer foreign earnings gains to the parent company books. This was a major source of last year's gain — the parent company by itself booked a profit gain of 11 percent. A turnaround in Mexico and growth in Brazil and South Africa played a role, but a big factor was the delayed effect of restored dividends from several subsidiaries, both foreign and domestic. Many of these subsidiaries have not been paying dividends to take advantage of tax breaks stemming from the 1974-1975 losses. These latecomers will be an added source of earnings this year and next.

In West Germany, where VW accounted for about 30 percent of the 2.7 million new cars last year, record registrations in the first quarter allayed fears that the four-year auto boom was ending: sales of new passenger cars climbed 7.6 percent to 772,000 in the period. While first-quarter volume traditionally is the strongest, as customers rush to beat the annual round of price increases, it seems probable that full-year sales will set records.

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2 Models Recalled in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP-DJ) — Volkswagen of America Inc. is recalling 450,000 of its 1975-1978 Rabbit and Scirocco cars to correct a safety defect that can cause self-starting and other problems, the Transportation Department said.

The department's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said it had received 15 complaints, including reports of three accidents.

NYSE Prices Mixed Amid Light Trading

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, June 1 — New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed in light and lackluster trading today.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.12 to 821.21 but advancing issues led declines 725 to 637. Volume fell to 24.56 million shares from 30.30 million yesterday.

The Commerce Department reported construction spending rose 1.2 percent in April to a seasonally adjusted $214.4 billion annual rate, not adjusted for inflation. The increase followed a rise of 3.1 percent in March to an upward revised $211.9 billion rate. April's level was 9.9 percent above the year-earlier rate.

Dome Mines gained six to 118's. It has a holding in Dome Petroleum, which said said rumors of a large oil discovery in northwest Alberta "greatly exaggerate the facts." The company said the wells in question are located in the Musreau Lake area and to date have resulted in a marginal gas well and a high gas/oil ratio oil well which produced 75 barrels of oil per day on test. It said a third well is currently awaiting completion before testing. Dome Pete rose over three on the American Stock Exchange.

Kaiser Steel said it agreed in principle to sell its entire 28.3 percent interest in Hamersley Holdings to Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia for $207.5 million. Under terms of the agreement, Conzinc will pay Kaiser $3.02 cash for each of its 68.7 million Hamersley common shares. Kaiser said it will use the proceeds to retire a portion of its debt.

McDonnell Douglas lost over 1½ points in trading that included a block of 90,800 shares at 24½. A National Transportation Safety Board member said all the company-built DC-10s should be grounded until the cause of the May 25 crash in Chicago can be found.

SmithKline was sharply higher after an opening block of 72,900 shares at 44½. The company attributed the gain to an advisory panel recommendation that the Food & Drug Administration approve SmithKline's anti-ulcer drug for certain high-risk patients.

Walter E. Heller, a 7½-point winner the past two sessions, was active. Heller said earlier this week that someone had inquired about the prospects of acquiring the firm.

Dillingham was active and higher. The company said it knew of no reason for the activity, but acknowledged it was aware of takeover rumors. The firm said the rumors were groundless.

American Stock Exchange prices were higher with the index up 1.06 at 188.

U.S. Jobless Unchanged

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. unemployment rate remained at 5.8 percent last month the Labor Department reported today. A department offical said latest data indicates "a clear slowdown in employment growth."

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, in its monthly survey of 56,000 U.S. households, showed total employment up 140,000 to 96.3 million, still down 500,000 jobs from the March level due to the drop of 670,000 in April.

Commissioner Janet Norwood of the Bureau of Labor Statistics told a congressional hearing that although April data had been difficult to interpret because of the Teamsters strike, weather conditions and holidays, she belived "a clear slowdown in employment growth has occurred since March."

The 5.8 percent rate continued the virtually unchanged unemployment picture during the last 10 months.

The White House said that the moderate rise in employment was "encouraging" and helped maintain the 5.8-percent jobless rate. Spokesman Jody Powell said the employment data "are consistent with our view that Economic growth is slowing but that a recession can be avoided."

News and Notes

International Telephone and Telegraph wants competitor American Telephone and Telegraph and its Bell System operating companies to be required to buy at least a third of terminal, switching and transmission equipment equipment from outside sources. ITT asked the Federal Communicaton Commission for such an order. An ATT spokesman said later, "The fact is that already about one-third of all Bell System expenditures for telecommunications products goes to outside suppliers." ITT President Lyman Hamilton Jr. also formally disclosed that ITT would sell 15 percent of its British subsidiary Standard Telephones and Cables to the public later this month. He also forecasts ITT sales this year will increase to $22 billion from $19.4 billion last year which earned of $662 million. He added that ITT plans to make additional divestitures of holdings worth $60 million to $65 million this year, in addition to the 15 companies valued at $10 million this year already sold.

* * *

Major U.S. retailers had mixed sales results last month from a year earlier, and the continued sluggish performance by several of them indicated that a slowdown in consumer spending might be starting. K-Mart Corp., with a 17-percent sales gain, and F.W. Woolworth, with a 13-percent increase, were the only major retailers with double-digit improvement. Sears, Roebuck again had a year-to-year sales decline, but the decrease, 6.7 percent, was narrower than the drop in recent months. "We are seeing evidence of slowing, not just at the big companies but also in regional pockets of retailing," said *one retail analyst*. "I believe it reflects the slowdown in consumer spending we've been waiting for."

* * *

Ford Motor, continuing its recent pattern of temporary plant closings, will suspend passenger-car production at three plants in the United States and temporarily lay off about 7,150 workers to reduce inventories of the large cars assembled there. In recent weeks, the No. 2 automaker has repeatedly closed some plants for one-week or two-week periods because sales of some of its larger models were lower than it expected.

* * *

Buick is dropping its Opel line in the United States, halting importation immediately. The Opel, sold by Buick since 1957, has been received poorly in the U.S. market in recent years. Sales this year through May 20 totaled 7,654. Isuzu Motors Ltd. of Japan has been manufacturing Opels for General Motors' Buick Motor Division since April, 1976. Prior to that, Buick imported models from GM's West German subsidiary, Adam Opel AG.

Two EMS Currencies Under Pressure

LONDON, June 1 (AP-DJ) — The dollar closed generally higher against major currencies in quiet trading today, but pressures developed within the European monetary system, and both the Belgian and Danish currencies needed official support as they sank against the Deutsche mark.

On bullion markets, gold closed slightly higher today compared with yesterday. The late London quote was $275.25 an ounce, up from late yesterday's $274.75 but down from the morning fixing of $276.70 and compared with the afternoon fixing of $275.10.

Foreign exchange dealers said there continued to be a demand for dollars, though trading was not really busy.

In Amsterdam, dealers noted the Dutch guilder's weakness in the EMS and said there was "enormous commercial demand for spot dollars" from Rotterdam to pay for oil purchases. European spot oil buyers are the main customers, they said.

At the end of trading, the dollar was at 1.9165 DM, up from 1.9069 DM late yesterday. The dollar rose to 1.7330 Swiss francs from 1.7240, 4.4330 French francs from 4.4142, 2.1000 guilders from 2.0890 and at 30.79 Belgian francs from 30.65.

The pound was volatile, fluctuating between $2.0765 and $2.0710 to close at $2.0735, up from $2.0705.

Much of the interest was focused on the EMS, where the Danish krone and the Belgian franc were under siege. In Frankfurt, the Danish currency was fixed at its lower intervention point of 34.645 DM, with the Bundesbank buying 800,000 kroner, dealers said. At the same time, the Belgian franc was fixed at its intervention point of 6.221 DM per 100 francs, with the Bundesbank buying 87 million francs, foreign exchange sources said.

Nevertheless, West German monetary sources said they did not see any immediate need for a revaluation of the mark or for a realignment of parities within the EMS.

In New York, a dealer suggested that if the U.S. Federal Reserve and the Bundesbank stopped selling dollars, the problem within the EMS would be solved because the mark would weaken.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Belgium

Kredietbank

Year March 31	1979	1978
Gross Income	14,400.	12,910.
Profits	1,651.	1,460.

Britain

Ultramar

1 Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	200.80	134.33
Profits	6.81	3.87
Per Share	0.154	0.083

Canada

Royal Bank of Canada

2nd Quar April 30	1979	1978
Revenue	1,160.	790.30
Per Share	1.46	1.43
First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	2,270.	1,550.
Per Share	3.57	2.84

Japan

Fuji Photo Film

1st Half 30	1979	1978
Revenue	145,236.	137,425.
Profits	6,565.	5,526.

Kobe Steel

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	884,060.	833,210.
Profits	13,680.	7,030.

Maruzen Oil

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	892,960.	993,510.
Profits	357.loss	252.00
Per Share	-	0.77

Meiji Seika Kaisha

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	175,219.	174,073.
Profits	3,879.	3,839.

Mitsubishi Metal

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	202,880.	195,920.
Profits	1,090loss	1,480loss

Mitsui Mining & Smelting

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	178,300.	188,240.
Profits	3,100loss	4,590loss

Sumitomo Metal

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	1.03 T	974,600.
Profits	15,250.	5,380.

Continued on Page 12

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XEROX CORPORATION INC.
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report 1978 of Xerox Corporation Inc. will be available in Amsterdam at Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope NV, Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, May 29th, 1979.

US $ 30,000,000
8⅝% Bonds due 1988
issued by
Nationale-Nederlanden Finance Corporation (Curaçao) N.V., established at Willemstad (Curaçao)
unconditionally guaranteed by Nationale-Nederlanden N.V., established at Delft (Netherlands).

The Report and Accounts 1978 of Nationale-Nederlanden Finance Corporation (Curaçao) N.V., which includes the Report by the Trustee, and the Annual Report 1978 of Nationale-Nederlanden N.V. are obtainable free of charge by bondholders at the office of the last-mentioned Company, 64 Minervalaan, Amsterdam (Netherlands).

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The Value Line Investment Survey continually reports on more than 1700 American stocks. It provides a vast amount of statistical history and forecasts, all of which are reduced by Value Line's computer-based programs to two simple, easy-to-apply indices: (1) The rank for Timeliness (Relative Price Performance of the stock in the Next 12 Months) and (2) the rating for Safety (Price Stability of the stock plus financial strength of the company).

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Nationale-Nederlanden

To holders of warrants entitling to bearer depositary certificates representing shares in Nationale-Nederlanden N.V., established at Delft (Netherlands), and issued in conjunction with:

a) the US $ 30,000,000 8⅝% debenture loan 1976 issued by Nationale-Nederlanden Finance Corporation (Curaçao) N.V., established at Willemstad (Curaçao), and
b) the share issue by Nationale-Nederlanden N.V. in 1978 with a nominal value of DFls 13,077,700.

As a result of the decision taken by Nationale-Nederlanden N.V. to make the final dividend for 1978, at DFls 3.10 per share, payable in cash or, at the option of the shareholder, wholly or partly in bearer depositary certificates, out of share premium, at a nominal value of DFls 0.33 ⅓, the warrant exercise price has been reduced as per 2 June 1979 as follows:

a) in respect of warrants issued in 1976 from DFls 109 to DFls 108.40 per certificate and
b) in respect of warrants issued in 1978 from DFls 125 to DFls 123.97 per certificate.

In consequence of this reduction of the warrant exercise prices the number of bearer depositary certificates representing shares in Nationale-Nederlanden N.V. obtainable per warrant has been increased as per 2 June 1979 as follows:

a) in respect of warrants issued in 1976 to 11.070110 shares and
b) in respect of warrants issued in 1978 to 10.083085 shares.

Delft, June 1, 1979 The Executive Board

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25¾	11¾	RepCp	.45e	2.0	4	15	22½	22¾	22½	+ ⅛
15	13⅞	RepFnS	3.92	6.4	4	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3	1⅜	RepMtg				13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅞	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	6.9	5	70	26½	25⅞	26⅛	— ¼
25⅛	20⅜	RepTex	1	4.6	6	6	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	9	ResvOil	.24	1.3	11	627	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅜
29¼	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75		6.1		117	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅝
32⅛	20¾	RevcoD	.64	2.5	10	68	25¾	25	25½	
19⅛	11⅜	Revere			3	35	14½	14	14	— ⅜
59	44½	Revlon	1.56	3.5	11	473	45⅝	44⅞	45	
22½	12⅞	Rexham	.60	3.3	8	17	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15½	Rexnrd	.96	5.6	5	46	17¼	16⅞	17	
65	53½	Reynln	3.80	6.8	6	140	56⅝	56	56¼	— ¼
39¾	27⅞	ReyMtl	1.80	5.3	4	88	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
84	61½	ReyM pf4.50		6.4		15	70	70	70	—1
25¼	16½	RichCo	1.20	6.3	4	8	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
31	19¾	RchMer	1.06	5.3	7	168	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	15⅞	RiegelT	1.50	8.8	7	10	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	21¾	RioGron	1	3.1	6	82	32¼	31⅜	32	+ ⅜
18⅞	12⅝	RioGr pf	.80	4.8		74	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+ ⅜
26	16⅞	RiteAid	.54	2.7	8	111	20⅛	20	20	
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.5	6	16	20	19¾	20	— ¼
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.90	6.2	6	8	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.5	8	104	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
19½	15⅝	RochG	1.44b	9.2	7	22	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
20⅛	15⅝	RochTl	1.56	8.3	7	22	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
15¼	10⅝	Rockowr	1	6.6	5	17	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	30⅜	Rockwl	2.40	7.1	6	110	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
36	27⅜	RkInt pf1.35		4.1		5	33	33	33	+ ⅜
40¼	30½	RohmH	1.52	3.9	8	50	38¾	38½	38⅝	
19⅞	10	Rohrind			4	62	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
23⅝	16¼	Rollins	.72	3.4	10	423	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
40	28⅜	Rolm s			26	62	33¼	32½	32¾	— ½
11⅞	9¾	Roper s	.90	9.1	6	12	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
21½	13⅝	Rorer	.76	5.1	11	406	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
27	15	Rosario	.60	2.4	11	81	25⅛	24⅝	24¾	— ⅜
27¼	15⅝	Rowan	.10	.4	11	186	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ⅛
19½	13	RCCos	1.04	7.1	48	61	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
70	56	RoyID	5.09e	7.6	4	285	67⅝	66⅞	67⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.3	9	68	23	22⅝	23	
13⅝	9⅝	RussTog	.88	8.6	7	19	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
23⅝	14⅞	RyanH	1	5.7	7	315	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
30⅝	18¼	RyderS	1b	5.0	5	94	20½	19⅞	20	— ⅜
		— S—S—S —								
10⅛	5⅝	SCA	.35t	4.4	11	698	8⅝	7⅞	8	+ ¼
24⅞	16¼	SCM	1.10	4.8	5	145	23	22¾	22⅞	
23¾	12	SPSTec	.50	2.6	8	36	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
36⅞	23½	Sabine	.56	1.7	27	23	33½	33	33⅛	— ½
15⅝	8	Safgdln	.32	2.0	14	216	u15¾	15	15⅝	+ ¼
46	34⅜	Safewy	2.60	7.4	6	423	35⅛	35	35⅛	
16⅛	8	SagaCp	.44	5.2	6	55	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
29⅞	21¾	SJoMn	1.40	5.3	10	31	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	
14	11¼	SJoLP	1.26	11.	7	13	11⅛	11½	11½	
45	34⅜	SlLSaF	2.50	5.7	6	20	44⅛	43½	44	+ ⅜
11⅞	10	SPaul	1e	9.4		43	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
35¼	26⅝	StRegP	1.80	6.0	7	97	31	30⅝	30⅝	—1
8¾	5½	Salant	.40	6.3	6	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
27¼	6¾	Sambos			13	237	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
16	14	SDieGE	1.44	9.5	9	98	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	SJuanR	1.05t	6.7	18	17	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
23¼	12⅝	Sanders	.40	1.9	9	241	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	29⅛	SFeInd	2.40	6.0	6	883	40¼	39⅝	40⅛	+ ½
10⅜	8	SFeIn pf	.50	4.7		7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
40½	18¼	SFeInt	.72	3.5	16	259	20⅝	20	20⅝	
19⅝	13	SgfWel	.88	5.2	8	63	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅞	SaulRE				15	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
8½	3½	SavASlp			13	60	7	6⅞	6⅞	
15	7	SavOnD	.40	4.3	7	23	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
13⅜	10	SavEIP	1	9.6	4	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
15⅝	11⅛	SavE A	1.34	11.		3	12½	12½	12½	
13⅝	11¼	SavE pf1.28		11.		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
24	11¾	Savin	.50	3.1	4	80	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Saxon			6	78	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Schaefer				34	5⅝	5½	5½	
38	27⅝	SchrPlo	1.44	4.9	8	755	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+ ¼
62⅞	61½	SchrPl pf5.07		8.1		3	62½	62½	62½	
15⅝	9	Schlitz	.40	4.1	24	157	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
76	66¾	Schlmb	s1.10	1.6	17	748	70⅜	69⅞	70	+ ⅛
27¼	18	SCOA s	.90	3.6	8	128	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ⅜
5⅞	3½	ScotLad	.36r	7.0		49	5¼	5⅛	5½	
36½	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.2	6	191	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	15⅞	ScottF	.64	3.4	7	50	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	13½	ScottP	.92	5.3	6	211	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅞	Scottys	.36	2.8	8	23	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	17¾	Scovill	1.40	7.7	5	38	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Scudder			16	19	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf	.81e	9.5		42	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
14½	11⅛	SeaCA pf1.46		12.		10	12½	12¼	12¼	
33⅞	15½	SeaCont	.42	2.2	6	145	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
35⅞	23⅞	SeabCL	2.20	8.2	5	272	26⅞	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
17¼	9½	SeabWA	.40b	2.4	11	190	16⅜	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
31½	23	Seafst	1.12	4.4	7	x4	25½	25½	25½	
34⅜	22⅜	Seagrm	g1.12			643	32⅝	31⅞	32	— ⅜
17½	10½	Seagrv	.27e	1.8	7	24	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
16⅛	15⅜	SealAir n			10	98	u16½	16	16	— ⅛
29¼	19¼	SealPw	1.10	4.4	7	14	25⅛	25	25	
16⅞	10⅝	SearleG	.52	3.5	10	184	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	18⅜	Sears	1.28	6.8	7	1444	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅞	Seatrain			58	97	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	26½	SecPac	n1.80	6.5	5	77	27⅝	27½	27½	
48¼	24½	Sedco	.64	2.5	12	189	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	+ ¼
14⅞	11⅞	SeligLt	1.20b	9.4	5	7	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
11	7⅛	SvCpInt	.28	2.9	6	15	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅜	Shakspr	.52	3.9	10	176	14½	13⅜	13¼	— ⅛
27¼	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	5.4	5	65	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
34½	21	Shapell	.15	.5	4	93	31⅞	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
17½	7⅛	SheartH	.40	3.0	3	74	13⅝	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
43⅝	30⅜	ShellOil	2	5.3	7	185	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+ ½
67½	39⅞	ShellT	1.41e	2.2	7	173	62⅝	62½	63¼	+1½
13⅝	8⅛	ShelGlo	.70	6.9	4	42	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	19⅛	Shrwin			18	50	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.5	7	41	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Signal	.80	3.1	6	757	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
38⅞	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.4	7	58	33½	33	33½	+ ½
21⅛	10⅞	SimPrec	.24	1.4	13	x176	16⅝	16½	16¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	4.4	13	3466	13⅝	12½	12¾	— ⅛
24⅝	12⅞	Singer	.80	6.2	4	82	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
37⅞	30⅞	Singer pf3.50		11.		6	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	22	Skaggs	.80	3.1	8	104	26	26	26	— ⅛
17	9½	Skyline	.48	4.9	7	125	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	17⅜	SmithA	1.40	7.9	3	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
58	39	SmithIn	1.12	2.1	10	46	53⅝	53½	53⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	38⅝	Smtkln s			15	1811	44½	43⅜	43⅝	+3
22	14½	SmithTr	1	5.8	4	14	17¼	17¼	17¼	
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.1	7	27	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
22⅛	20⅜	SnapOn	s.80	3.8	12	113	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
10¼	7⅛	SonyCp	.10e	1.1	16	118	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
21½	16½	SoalLin s			8	24	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
6½	2⅞	SoAltTr				73	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
19	15	SCrEG	1.68	10.	8	567	16⅝	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
20¼	16¾	SoJerin	1.74	9.9	8	15	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
45⅞	26¼	Soutdwn	.60	1.4	6	7	43⅞	43	43	— ⅜
15⅞	11½	SoetBk	.80	6.0	5	527	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9⅝	7⅛	SoetPS	1.17t	14.	9	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
27⅜	23½	SoCalE	2.48	9.6	6	184	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
16⅞	12	SouthCo	1.54	12.	9	678	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	17⅛	SoInGE	1.52	8.6	5	7	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
39½	29½	SoNRes	1.25	3.6	7	101	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅜
40	34½	SNETel	3.60	9.1	7	22	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
55¼	50	SoNE pf4.62		8.8		z600	52½	52½	52½	+1½
42	25	SouPac	2.40	8.0	6	169	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
57¼	44⅝	SouRy	3.20	6.0	6	83	53¼	52¾	53¼	
29¾	26¼	SoRy pf2.60		9.5		2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	7.2	8	6	24⅛	24½	24½	— ⅛
34¾	25¼	Soutlnd	.84	3.2	9	17	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
69⅞	39⅛	SouRoyl	1.20	1.8	19	144	67½	64⅛	67½	+3⅛
		SouRoyl wi				2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
22⅜	16⅛	SwtAir	s.28	1.3	5	49	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
29⅝	22¼	SwtBsh	1.24	5.5	6	32	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅜	SwtFore	.40	2.1	5	800	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¼
74	21¼	SwtFl pf1.50		4.3		32	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
15⅝	13⅛	SwtPS	1.28	9.7	8	498	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
26½	12½	SportF	.40	1.5	11	201	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
15½	10½	Sparton	.80	6.3	6	15	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh			14	69	23⅜	22⅝	23⅜	+ ⅜
23½	13⅛	SperryH	1	7.4	4	2	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
51⅜	39⅝	SerryR	1.32	2.9	7	129	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	13¼	SqmasM	1.05	7.0	4	10	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
26¼	19⅛	SquarD	1.50	6.8	8	174	22½	21⅞	22⅛	
37⅜	25½	Squibb	1.08	3.7	11	506	29	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
24⅞	16½	Staley	1	4.3	16	49	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
29⅝	22⅝	StBrnd	1.36	5.7	9	308	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
35	19⅛	StBPnt	.44	3.1	8	15	20½	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
20½	13½	StdMotA	.64	4.0	7	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
50⅞	38⅛	StOilCl	2.80	6.2	6	441	45⅝	45⅛	45¼	+ ⅛
65	46½	StOInd	3	4.7	8	379	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	
54¼	28⅝	StOilOh	1.20	2.2	11	438	53⅝	53⅛	53½	
61⅝	56⅞	SOOh pf3.75		6.2		z100	60¼	60¼	60¼	+1
12¼	7⅛	StPacCo	.50b	5.7	4	21	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
19¼	12⅝	Standex	.70	4.2	7	12	16¾	16½	16⅝	
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	3.9	7	34	27⅝	27	27¾	+ ⅜
30¼	22⅝	Starret	1.32	4.8	6	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
6⅛	3½	StMutInv			15	136	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11⅜	9⅜	StaMSe	1.05	10.		52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
21⅞	20⅝	StoutCh	s1.10	5.2	7	43	21	20⅝	21	+ ½
13	8½	Sterchi	.48	6.5	5	3	10½	10⅜	10½	
8¾	6⅛	SterlBcp	.66	8.7	5	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	14	SterlDg	.84	4.1	13	908	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ½
4⅝	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.2	13	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.60	2.4	10	304	25	24	24⅝	+ ⅞
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.7	4	151	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	27½	StewWo	2.10	6.1	6	21	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ½
37⅛	19	StokVC	1.32	3.8	11	123	36⅛	35	35	—1½
13⅝	10⅞	StokVC pf	1	8.9		z400	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
50	37⅞	StoneW	2.75r	7.1	7	6	39	39	39	
29⅞	10½	StonCon	.60	2.2	15	73	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	StopShp	1.20	7.3	4	26	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	StorTec s			15	902	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
42⅜	26	StorerB	1.30	3.1	10	77	41⅝	41½	41½	— ⅛
17⅝	12½	StridRlt	1.08	7.9	6	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
33⅛	23½	StuWar	1.25	5.1	4	526	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	SuavSho	.20	5.2	10	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	16½	SubPrG	1.44	6.1	7	110	24	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
32	22	SunChm	.60	2.1	5	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
28⅝	19	SunEl	.60	2.4	14	99	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
54½	36⅝	SunCo	3	6.0	7	82	50⅝	50	50⅝	
56⅞	37½	SunC pf	2.25	4.3		19	52⅝	51⅝	51⅞	— ⅜
25	16⅝	Sunbm	1.40	6.2	7	490	23½	22	22⅝	+1⅛
26⅜	19	Sundstr	1	4.2	7	162	24½	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
69⅞	50	Sunds pf3.50		5.8		2	60	60	60	+ ⅜
17½	9	SunsM	.40	2.7	19	55	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.1	9	16	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
411	244½	SuprOil	2.80	.7	25	49	398	392	392	—2
16⅛	9⅝	SuemkG	.42	3.4	4	488	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Supscp				175	4⅝	d 4½	4½	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅜	SutroM	.97e	9.7	9	9	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	Swank	1.40a	6.4	6	30	22	21⅞	21⅞	
23⅞	14½	Sybron	.96	4.8	8	166	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40		7.0		3	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
16	7⅜	Systron	.10	1.0	22	181	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
28⅞	10⅝	TRE	1.26	6.7	10	316	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
42⅝	33⅞	TRW	2	5.8	6	144	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	
92⅞	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.8		8	76⅝	75	75½	+ ½
80	63⅝	TRW pr4.50		6.5		11	68⅝	67⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.7	7	151	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
4⅞	1⅜	Talcott				24	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	10	Talley	1	10.	7	82	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
15⅜	10½	Talley pf	1	9.4		21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	16½	TampE	1.44	8.1	7	455	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	17⅛	Tandy			6	1522	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	3⅛	Tandycft n			2	34	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅛	7¼	Toppan	.28	2.6	26	50	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
15½	9	Tchncolr	.60	4.6	6	32	13⅛	12⅞	13	
14⅞	7⅛	Technicn			11	779	13½	12⅞	13	— ⅛
57	39	Tektrnx	.64	1.3	13	414	49⅝	49	49⅝	+ ⅝
11⅛	5⅛	Telecor	5.60c		4	40	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
130½	83⅞	Teledn	9.92t	8.6	6	176	116⅝	115⅝	115⅞	
19⅝	8¼	Telprmt			21	305	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅜	Telex			9	131	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
34½	29	Tennco	2.20	6.7	7	782	33	32½	33	+ ¼
89⅞	81⅝	Tenc pr	7.40	8.9		181	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝	— ⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn			10	46	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Tesoro			7	828	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
25	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16		8.9		79	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	22⅝	Texaco	2.16	8.5	7	1109	25⅝	25⅜	25½	
41¾	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.7	8	17	38	37⅝	37⅞	+ ¼
46⅝	32	TexEst	2.30	5.4	7	108	42⅝	42¼	42½	
27¼	25⅝	TxET pf2.40		9.1		211	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
30	26¼	TxET pf2.87		10.		33	27⅝	27⅝	27½	
47⅜	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	6.6	7	19	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	16	Texind	.60	3.0	5	34	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
92½	75⅝	TexInst	2	2.3	13	199	86¼	84⅞	85⅞	+1½
15⅞	5⅝	TexInt			18	2065	14⅝	13½	14	+ ⅜
39⅝	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	.9	10	126	38	37⅞	38	
57	43⅝	TxPcLd	.45e	.8	20	2	53⅝	53½	53⅝	
22⅛	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.5	8	684	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	Texsgif	1.20	5.5	13	86	21⅜	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	35⅝	Texgif pf	3	7.3		3	41	40⅝	41	
13½	3⅜	Texfl Ind			3	106	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
35	23½	Textron	1.80	6.8	6	321	26⅝	26⅝	26½	
38½	27	Textr pf2.08		7.2		7	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅝	Textr pf1.40		6.0		7	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
39⅝	27¼	Thiokol	1.30	3.8	7	34	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
48¾	39¾	ThmBet	1.52	3.7	12	69	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ ½
14⅝	8¼	Thomin	.52b	4.8	5	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.80	6.9	6	14	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	9⅝	Thrifty	.60	4.2	11	47	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
38	18⅝	Ticor	1.28	3.4	9	14	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr	.90	4.4	7	497	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
34⅝	19	Tigerlnt	.80	3.4	6	139	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
50⅜	35⅛	TimeIn	1.66	4.4	7	155	37½	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	26½	Timl pfB1.57		5.6		41	28⅞	28	28	— ⅛
35¼	26⅝	TimesM	1.20	4.2	7	151	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
60⅞	45	Timkn	3	5.0	7	129	60⅝	59½	59⅝	
9	5⅝	TobInP				1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34½	19⅛	ToddSh			6	16	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	— ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	Tokheim	.60	3.0	8	107	20⅛	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
24¼	19	TolEdis	2.20	11.	7	35	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	TolEd pf2.36		11.		6	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	TonkaCp				12	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	TootRol	.40b	4.4	6	10	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
29⅝	17⅝	ToroCo	.72	3.2	7	96	22⅝	22	22½	
19	15⅝	Tracor	s.40	2.5	7	38	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	17½	Trane s			8	23	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	27⅜	TranUn	2.12	6.4	7	101	33	32⅝	33	+1
30⅝	13⅝	TWC			4	574	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅛	TWC pf	2	10.		10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18⅝	15⅛	TWC pf1.90		12.		19	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Transm	1	5.9	5	248	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
23¼	19½	Traninc	2	9.7		10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
28⅜	16⅝	Transco	1.24	4.8	11	337	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
14½	7½	Transcn	.60	5.8	6	32	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
103½	97⅝	TrG pf 10.32		10.		z350	99⅝	99½	99⅝	+ ¼
97½	88½	TrGP pf8.64		9.5		z120	90½	90½	90½	
26⅝	23⅝	TrGP pf2.50		10.		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
18½	12⅝	TrnsOh	.40b	2.8	4	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	Tranwy	1.80	6.4	5	108	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.6	4	504	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	33⅞	Travlr pf	2	4.9		7	41	40⅝	41	+1¼
20¼	16⅝	TriCon	1.94e	12.		176	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
3⅝	1½	TriSoM			9	146	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	
13½	7⅝	Triangl	.20r	2.1	7	18	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅝	TriaPc	.84	4.1	7	33	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Trico	.16	1.5	10	26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24¼	15⅝	Trintyln	1	4.5	9	204	22	21¼	22	+ ⅝
17¼	14⅝	TucsEP	1.42	8.7	8	81	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
46¼	24¼	TCFox	1.40a	3.2	6	304	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
24½	17	TwinDs	1	5.4	6	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	TycoLab	1	5.5	4	69	18⅝	18	18⅝	— ⅛
19¼	13⅝	TylerCp	.45	2.9	7	41	15⅝	15½	15½	
42½	21⅝	Tymshr			15	136	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅜
		— U—U—U —								
45¼	23⅝	UAL	1	3.9	2	329	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
21⅞	16⅝	UGI	1.64	8.1	7	14	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
29½	25⅝	UGI pf	2.75	10.		z200	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	7.5	7	58	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr				18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30½	16	UNCRes	.40	2.1	5	647	18⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
39½	17	UVInd	18c		5	74	22⅝	22	22	— ½
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	7.4	5	13	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
52½	40⅛	UCamp	2.40	5.0	9	516	49	47⅝	48	— ⅞
42⅝	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.6	5	434	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
11½	7½	UnCmr	.20	1.9		24	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅝	UnionCo	.31r	6.2	6	10	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	340	14	13⅞	14	
49⅝	39⅝	UnEl pf4.50		11.		z150	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
49	41¼	UnEl pf4.56		10.		z100	44	44	44	+2
28⅛	25⅝	UnEl pf2.72		10.		2	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
70⅝	46⅝	UnOCal	2.60	3.8	7	316	69⅝	68⅝	69⅛	+ ⅛
36	33	UnOCal wi				25	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ½
67⅝	42½	UPacC	2.30	3.5	11	244	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝	
8½	5	Uniroyal			16	214	6	5⅞	6	
82	42	Unlryal pf	8	15.		z1820	54½	53⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
15½	7⅛	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	96	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
21⅝	10⅝	UBrd pf1.20		11.		10	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
41½	29⅝	UEnRs	2.48	6.2	6	18	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
30¼	28½	UFinCal	s.90	3.1	9	415	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
23½	13⅝	UnGrty	.16	.7	8	708	u24	22	23⅞	+1⅝
27	21⅝	Uillum	2.56	11.	6	21	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
23⅝	19	Uillu pf	2.20	12.		z250	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
20½	12½	Unitind	.85b	5.5	5	5	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Unitinn	.22	2.0	5	x29	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.3	5	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UnPkMn				15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	16	UnRefg	.84	2.8	5	37	30½	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	14½	USFoS	1.58e	10.		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	29	USFld	2.40	6.8	4	52	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	23⅝	USGyps	2	6.9	4	26	29	29	29	+ ⅛
30⅝	22½	USGy pf1.80		6.9		4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
14⅝	6⅝	USHom	.52	4.0	4	406	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
10	6⅝	USInd	.64	7.8	5	152	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
20⅛	12⅝	USLease	.52	3.5	6	14	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	US Rlty				117	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
30½	19⅝	USShoe	1.48	7.3	5	30	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	21⅝	USSteel	1.60	7.3	5	549	22⅝	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
37	31	USTobc	1.84	6.0	9	34	31⅝	d30½	30⅞	— ⅛
52½	35⅛	UnTech	2.20	6.0	7	754	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
140½	101	UTch pf7.32		7.1		3	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+1⅝
70⅝	49⅝	UTch pf3.87		7.7		34	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
20	17⅝	UnlTel	1.44	7.7	7	636	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
29½	27⅝	UniTl pf1.50		5.4		9	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
24¾	22	UnlT 2pf1.50		6.5		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	12	Unitrod	.58	2.1	11	73	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	Univar	.56	6.4	6	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
22	14½	UnlvFd	.96	5.3	8	25	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
24	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	6.1	7	76	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
56	40	Upjohn	1.52	3.4	9	55	45	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
25	17	USLIFE	.64	3.0	6	62	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	9	UslifeFd	.96a	9.7		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.5	10	79	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
31½	27⅝	UtPL pf2.80		10.		3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
21	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.1	6	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅝	14	VSI Cp	.60	2.8	7	13	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
9½	4⅝	Valleyln	.40	5.6	31	43	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.9	5	15	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	11⅛	Varian	.40	2.0	33	842	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	+ ½
14⅝	7⅝	Varo	.32	3.5	5	48	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
26	16⅝	Veeco	.50	2.1	9	118	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	VestSe	1.36e	11.		6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
33	18⅝	Viacom	.32	1.1	14	88	29⅛	28½	28½	— ½
15⅝	12	VaEPw	1.40	11.	7	720	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
99⅞	84½	VaEP pf8.84		10.		z2000	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+1⅝
99⅝	89	VaEP pf8.60		9.6		z60	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	
104⅝	92	VaEP pf9.75		10.		z100	93½	93½	93½	+1
30⅝	25⅝	VaEP pf2.90		11.		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	7⅝	Vornado	.60	3.0	95	289	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
37⅛	26⅝	VulcnM	1.60	4.9	7	3	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.7	11	114	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
22½	12	Wabash	.50	3.1	5	7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
20⅝	15½	Wachov	.76	4.5	7	10	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅛	WachRty				123	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	19½	WalMrt	.30	1.2	12	81	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
30½	23½	Walgrn	1.40	5.4	6	18	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
140	28	WlkrA	g1.60a			10	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	21⅝	WallBus	.84	3.4	8	16	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
28	17⅝	WalMu	1.40	6.3	4	13	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
35½	26⅝	WaltJm	1.80	6.1	5	104	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60		5.1		1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	WardFd			9	36	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Warnaco			5	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	21⅝	WarnS	1.60	5.6	8	30	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+1
37⅝	32⅝	WrnCom	s1	2.9	7	242	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
32½	21⅛	WarnrL	1.32	5.9	8	867	22⅝	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
27	22⅝	WashGs	2.40	9.9	13	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	22⅝	WshNat	1.40	4.7	7	24	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.2	7	10	22½	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
33⅝	21½	WasteM	.78	2.2	12	492	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.9	22	17	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	WayGos	.48	8.2	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.5	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	12⅝	Wean pf1.26		9.7		7	13	13	13	
38	18⅝	WebbD	.20	1.2	12	322	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	22½	WelsMk	s.80	3.5	8	6	23	23	23	+ ⅛
33¼	25⅝	WellsF	1.72	6.1	5	33	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
15	10⅝	WelFM	1.25e	8.7	9	39	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
51½	44⅝	WPP pf4.50		10.		z20	45	45	45	—1
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.4	6	28	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
13	8⅝	WstclT	p.80			13	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	WnAirL	.40	4.8	3	170	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
37	23⅝	WAir pf	2	7.9		17	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	— ⅛
30½	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.0	6	182	27⅝	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
34⅝	20⅝	WnCoNA	.40	1.2	12	30	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
60⅝	24⅝	WPacIn	1	1.8		34	55	54⅝	54⅝	—1⅛
27⅝	15	WnPubl	.88	3.2	11	268	27⅝	27⅝	27½	+ ⅛
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	6.9	9	753	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
58	47	WnUn pf4.90		9.2		4	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	WUn dpf1.18		12.		18	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25½	21	WUTl pf2.56		11.		6	22½	22½	22½	
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.5	5	705	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
30⅝	23⅝	Wstvac	1.32	4.7	7	194	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	16	Weybrg	1.08	4.7	5	26	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	23⅛	Weyerhr	1	3.6	8	484	28⅝	27⅝	28	— ⅛
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80		6.7		13	41⅝	41⅝	41½	+ ⅛
41	26⅛	WheelF	1.20	4.4	8	50	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
44⅝	29½	WheelF pf	2	6.6		1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
20½	9	WheelPit			2	35	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
58⅝	40½	WhelPlt pf6		12.		z10	49	49	49	— ⅛
49½	32	WhelPlt pf5		12.		z100	41	41	41	
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl	1.40	7.3	7	26	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	WhitC	1.30	5.0	6	145	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt			4	118	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Whittak	.50	3.6	5	117	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
19½	11½	Wickes	1.04	7.6	4	63	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt	.44	3.8	12	67	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.6	23	187	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	WilshrO	.14	1.3	31	70	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
31⅝	25½	WinDx	1.44	5.4	8	75	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Winnbgo			14	115	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	WinterJ	1	9.5	12	7	10½	10⅛	10½	
29½	23⅝	WisEP	2.38	9.5	7	155	25	24⅝	25	— ⅛
23	19	WisGas	1.92	8.8	6	26	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	25⅝	WisG pf2.55		9.8		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
21⅝	17⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.5	8	22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
21¼	16¼	WiscPS	1.62	9.3	7	39	17⅝	17⅝	17½	+ ⅛
25	18⅝	Witco	1.20	4.9	6	28	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	WitfrR	.80	7.6	5	37	10⅝	10½	10½	
13⅝	6⅝	WolvrW	.30	2.9	6	434	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	12⅛	Wometc	.60	3.1	8	41	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	15⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.8	14	46	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	
32	17⅝	Wolwth	1.60	6.6	6	392	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5	WorldAir			5	50	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
74⅝	56⅝	Wrigly	2.40a	3.5	8	12	69	68½	69	+1
19⅝	8⅝	Wurlitzr	.48	5.3	6	16	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Wylain	.80	6.4	6	26	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
8⅝	7½	WyleLb	s.40	4.9	8	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7½	3⅛	Wyly			17	648	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	50	Xerox	2.40	4.0	10	514	59½	58⅞	59⅝	+ ⅛
23	14¼	XTRA s	.52	2.4	4	158	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	13⅝	Yates	.28	.6	7	39	35⅝	35	35¼	— ⅛
21⅝	15	ZaleCp	1	5.8	5	48	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Zapata	.30b	1.6	11	490	19⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	ZayreCp			4	59	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅝	12	ZenithR	1	7.5	10	205	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Zurnind	.80	4.9	7	104	16⅝	16	16¼	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices May 31, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
16604	Abitibi	$18	17¾	18	
200	Acklands	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
10400	Agnico E	$8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
700	Agra Ind A	$6½	6½	6½	— ¼
83461	Alta Gas A	$22	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
115	Alta Nat	$55¼	55¼	55¼	
100	Algo Cent	$23	23	23	
19200	Am Bonza	$20½	19½	20⅝	— ⅛
1725	Andres W A	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
1100	Asbestos	$44½	44	44	— ⅜
9050	Atco A	$22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
28026	BP Can	$25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
36734	Bank N S	$22⅝	22¼	22½	
22000	Baton B	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
2400	Beth Cop A	$19	18½	19	+ ⅛
525	Block Bros	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
103100	Bralor Res	$13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ½
3000	Bramalea	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
6650	Brenda M	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
1710	BC Phone	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
5610	Brunswk	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
500	Budd Can	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2675	CAE A	$28¼	27¼	27¾	+ ½
3865	Cad Frv	$16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ¼
11215	Cal Pow A	$45½	45¼	45½	
22498	Camflo	$15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
8250	C Nor West	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
550	C Packrs	$28½	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
11550	Can Perm	$20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
3100	Can Trust A	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
3395	CCablesy A	$21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
890	Can Cel	$9	9	9	
20524	CI Bk Com	$26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
3258	Cdn Tire A	$31¼	31	31⅛	— ⅛
2005	C Utilities	$19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
300	Candel Oil	$42	42	42	+ ½
6085	Cassiar	$11⅞	11½	11⅞	
2700	Celanese	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
61	C Holiday I	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6200	Con Distrb	$10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
12770	Cons Gas	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
269	Con Fardy	345	345	345	
100	Conwest	$6	6	6	
36920	Coseka R	$9½	8¼	9⅛	+ ⅜
3700	Craigmt	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
410	Crush Intl	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
19400	Cyprus	$15¼	15	15	— ⅛
29120	Daon Dev	$14¼	13½	14¼	+ ½
4242	Denison	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
18950	Dicknsn	$7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
1800	D Bridge	$35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅜
7357	Dofasco A	$34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
2250	Dom Store	$18½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
1251	Du Pont	$21½	21⅜	21½	+ ¼
61050	Dylex L A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
2250	East Mal	194	189	189	— 5
700	Electhom A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1500	Emco	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
7561	Falcon C	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
5140	Fibrg Nik A	$57⅝	57¼	57½	— ¼
1500	Fed Ind A	$7	7	7	— ¼
3350	Fed Pion	$40	39½	39½	+ ½
1920	Francona	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2430	Fraser A	$15	15	15	— ⅜
75	Fruehauf	$11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
1250	G M Res	450	450	450	— 5
4700	G Distrb w	252	252	252	— 3
13700	Gibraltar	$7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ¼
350	Graft G	$42⅝	42	42	— 1
2700	Granduc	125	123	125	— 9
1011	Gt Oil Sds	$15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
1000	GL Forest	$42½	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
267	Greyhnd	$22	22	22	
600	H Group A	400	400	400	+ 5
830	Hard Crp A	340	335	340	+ 5
27010	Harlequin	$14⅜	14⅛	14½	
1700	Hawker A	$11½	11½	11½	
698	Hayes D	$12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
9508	H Bay Co	$27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	
69255	IAC	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
3200	Indal	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
529	Int Mogul	$6	6	6	
13650	Intpr Pipe	$19½	19⅛	19½	
125	Inv Grp A	$15	15	15	+ ⅛
6080	Ivaco A	$17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2787	Jannock	$24¼	24¼	24¼	— ½
13850	Kaiser Re	$21⅛	20¾	21	— ⅛
21500	Kam Kotla	470	425	465	+35
650	Kelsey H	$25	25	25	
1509	Kerr A A	$9⅛	9	9	
3305	Labatt A	$20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅜
3900	Lacana	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
2300	LL Lac	355	340	355	+15
1732	Lob Co A	435	425	435	+10
2330	Lob Co B	425	425	425	+15
50	Loeb M	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
228800	MICC	$13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
1040	Mclan H A	$22¼	22	22⅛	— ¼
7320	MB Ltd	$22⅝	22¼	22½	
400	McGraw H	$9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
200	Molson A	$25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
125	Molson B	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
22655	Moore	$39⅞	38⅝	39⅞	+ ⅜
7300	Murphy	$17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ¼
5	Nat Trust	$23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
20794	Noranda A	$41	40½	40½	— ⅜
60468	Norcen	$21¼	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
1140	NTecm B w	$23⅝	23	23½	
552	Nowsco W	$30	30	30	
12457	Oakwood P	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
53800	Ocelot B	$15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
7300	Oshawa A	$8⅝	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
13867	Pope Pet	$15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
63300	Pamour A	$7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
5350	PanCan P	$51½	50	51½	+ 1
19505	Pembina	$9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
3452	Petrofina	$32	31⅝	32	+ ¼
2820	Peyto Oils	$12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
2825	Pine Point	$34⅝	34	34	—3⅛
21425	Place G	288	270	270	
5300	Placer	$27	26	26½	— ⅜
3300	Ram	$9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
700	Redpath	$15	14⅝	15	+ ½
300	Rd Stenhs A	$9⅝	9½	9½	
4010	Reichhold	$13	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
13430	Revau Prp	175	172	175	
600	Roman	$27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
5467	Sceptre	$7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
3000	Scotts A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
51647	Shell Can	$21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅜
20900	Sherritt	$10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
264	Sigma	$26½	26	26	
1897	Simpsons	265	265	265	— 4
6111	Simpsn S A	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
300	Slater Sil	$18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
4100	Southm	$27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
400	St Brodcst	$12	12	12	
25181	Stelco A	$30¼	29¾	30	— ⅜
550	Steep R	395	395	395	
21562	Sulpetro B	$12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
3000	Teck Cor A	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
4957	Teck Cor B	$12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
7100	Teledyne	$12	11⅝	11⅞	— ¼
931	Tex Can	$68	66½	68	+1½
8080	Thom N A	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
56297	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
1985	Torstar B	$18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
1600	Traders A	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5508	Trns Mt A	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
21244	TrCan PL	$22½	21⅞	22	
5550	Turbo Cl B	$11½	11½	11½	
15272	UGas A	$10⅝	10	10⅝	
2200	Union Oil	$24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
2100	U Keno	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
1345	U Siscoe	$10	9⅝	10	
25	Un Carbid	$22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
10075	Versil Cor	$18	17⅝	18	+ ½
1900	Vestgron	$14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
100	Voyager P	$24¼	24¼	24¼	
2800	Weldwod	$20	20	20	
2100	West Mine	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	
6800	Weston	$26½	26½	26½	— ¼
4320	Woodwd A	$22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
12650	Yk Bear	$8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜

Total sales 5,059,326 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices May 31, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
10004	AlgomaSt	$28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
6440	Bnk Mont	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	
252	Con Cml	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
2700	Con Bath	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
759	Dom TxtA	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
2996	FCA Int	325	320	320	—5
650	Imasco	$42	41½	42	+ ⅛
4468	Royal Bk	$40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
637	RoyTrstco	$16¼	16⅛	16⅛	

Total sales 553,638 shares.

Canadian Indexes

June 1, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	258.80	256.83
Toronto	1,527.60	1,519.70

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

NEW YORK, June 1 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.50	1.68
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	334.00	306.50
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.26
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	104-105	72-73
Lead spot, lb	48-58	0.31
Copper elect., lb	.84⅛-.87⅛	.67⅛
Tin (Straits), lb	7.5988	5.8696
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.39½	0.29
Silver N.Y., oz	8.570	4.471
Gold N.Y., oz	275.35	184.75
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
June 1, 1979	1,066.10 f	922.80 f

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
June 1, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.26	6.26	6.25	6.20	—0.14
Mar	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	—0.04
May	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.75	—0.04

Est. sales: 54 sales Thur. 12

Total open interest Thur. 1,655 up 7 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	175.00	175.00	170.00	174.99	+19.17
Sep	162.37	162.37	162.37	162.37	+ 4.00
Dec	159.19	159.19	159.19	159.19	+ 4.00
Mar	156.92	156.92	156.92	156.92	+ 4.00
Sep	170.50	174.50	168.50	174.50	

Est. sales: 1,080 sales Thur. 1,494

Total open interest Thur. 10,279 off 20 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	7.87	8.03	7.81	8.02	+0.14
Sep	8.37	8.45	8.29	8.44	+0.07
Oct	8.55	8.71	8.50	8.70	+0.14
Mar	9.36	9.42	9.30	9.40	+0.02
May	9.58	9.65	9.53	9.64	+0.03
Jul	9.78	9.78	9.76	9.85	+0.04
Sep	9.96	9.98	9.93	10.05	+0.03
Oct	10.15	10.15	10.10	10.17	+0.05

Est. sales: 2,900 sales Thur. 2,128

Total open interest Thur. 36,521 off 37 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	148.65	150.50	148.40	150.40	+1.85
Sep	152.25	153.75	152.10	153.70	+1.80
Dec	155.75	157.10	155.65	157.20	+1.60
Mar	157.50	158.75	157.50	158.75	+1.60
May	158.50	159.80	158.50	160.05	+2.55

Est. sales: 792 sales Thur. 1,035

Total open interest Thur. 7,390 off 31 from Wed.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	102.70	102.70	101.40	101.45	—1.35
Sep	103.75	103.75	102.75	102.75	—1.00
Nov	102.10	102.10	101.60	101.60	—1.20
Jan	99.75	99.75	99.30	99.40	—0.60
Mar	100.40	100.40	99.65	99.75	—0.85
May	100.50	100.70	100.50	100.60	—0.70

Est. sales: 300 sales Thur. 348

Total open interest Thur. 7,223 off 158 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	61.53	63.40	61.30	63.36	+1.86
Oct	62.60	64.10	62.45	64.18	+1.45
Dec	62.00	63.50	61.75	63.41	+1.35
Mar	62.90	64.40	62.75	64.22	+1.17
May	63.90	65.00	63.90	65.00	+0.85
Jul	64.60	65.60	64.60	65.60	+0.65

Est. sales: 8,550 sales Thur. 4,085

Total open interest Thur. 37,391 up 308 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	78.40	78.40	78.40	78.80	—0.10
Jul	78.75	79.65	78.50	79.30	—0.20
Sep	79.80	80.25	79.70	80.50	—0.10
Dec	81.10	82.20	81.10	81.70	—0.10
Jan	81.60	82.30	81.50	82.00	—0.05
Mar	82.25	83.00	82.25	82.60	
May	82.65	83.40	82.65	82.90	—0.05
Jul	83.05	83.90	83.05	83.20	—0.05
Sep	83.60	83.85	83.20	83.40	—0.05
Dec	83.60	83.60	83.60	83.70	—0.05
Jan	83.60	83.60	83.60	83.75	—0.05
Mar	84.00	84.00	83.80	83.85	—0.05

Est. sales: 5,200 sales Thur. 5,945

Total open interest Thur. 45,572 off 452 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
Jun	858.00	860.50	847.50	848.00	
Jul	868.00	868.50	856.60	856.60	—20.00
Sep	881.00	883.00	870.20	870.20	—20.00
Dec	900.50	901.00	889.10	889.10	—20.00
Jan	905.00	907.50	894.70	894.70	—20.00
Mar	917.50	917.50	906.00	906.00	—20.00
May	928.50	929.00	917.30	917.30	—20.00
Jul	936.00	936.00	928.70	928.70	—20.00
Sep	950.00	950.00	950.00	940.10	—20.00
Dec	969.00	970.00	969.00	958.10	—20.00
Jan	973.50	975.30	973.50	963.90	

Est. sales: 22,500 sales Thur. 25,161

Total open interest Thur. 172,285 off 2,057 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jun	444.00	442.50	436.00	436.00	—13.00
Jul	445.00	445.00	437.40	437.40	—10.00
Oct	444.50	444.50	437.40	437.40	—10.00
Jan	448.00	448.00	439.00	439.00	—10.00
Apr	448.00	441.00	441.00	441.00	—10.00
Jul	449.00	449.50	443.10	443.10	
Jan	459.00	448.70	448.70	447.70	—10.00

Est. sales: 1,810 sales Thur. 2,204

Total open interest Thur. 8,861 off 24 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Jun	275.00	275.80	271.80	272.60	— 4.20
Jul	277.60	277.60	273.20	274.70	— 4.20
Aug	280.50	280.60	275.00	276.90	— 4.20
Oct	285.90	285.90	279.70	281.60	— 4.20
Dec	290.50	290.50	284.40	286.30	— 4.40
Feb	293.50	294.60	289.50	291.00	— 4.50
Apr	299.40	300.00	293.80	295.80	— 4.50
Jun	304.00	304.00	298.00	300.40	— 4.50
Aug	308.60	308.60	303.50	305.40	— 4.50

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	312.50	312.50	312.50	310.20	— 4.50
Dec	317.80	317.80	315.60	315.00	— 4.60
Feb	322.00	322.00	322.00	319.80	— 4.70

Est. sales: 23,500 sales Thur. 30,758

Total open interest Thur. 162,519 off 4,189 from Wed.

CHICAGO FUTURES
June 1, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	3.66½	3.69¾	3.65½	3.69½	+.02¾
Sep	3.71½	3.74½	3.70¼	3.74½	+.02¾
Dec	3.81	3.85	3.81	3.85	+.02½
Mar	3.91	3.93½	3.90	3.92½	+.00¼
May	3.90½	3.92½	3.90	3.92½	+.01¼

Sales Thurs. 8,361.

Total open interest Thurs. 35,193, off 178 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	2.67¾	2.68¼	2.66¼	2.67	—.01
Sep	2.71	2.71½	2.70	2.70¾	—.00½
Dec	2.73½	2.74¼	2.72½	2.73½	—.00¼
Mar	2.81½	2.83	2.80¾	2.81¼	
May	2.86½	2.88	2.85½	2.86¾	—.00¼
Jul	2.90	2.90¼	2.88½	2.89¼	—.00¼

Sales Thurs. 21,984.

Total open interest Thurs. 171,917, off 673 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	7.38	7.39	7.32	7.34¼	—.04¾
Aug	7.42	7.44	7.36½	7.38¼	—.05½
Sep	7.32	7.34¼	7.27½	7.28¾	—.04¼
Nov	7.24½	7.27¼	7.19	7.21	—.04½
Jan	7.34½	7.37½	7.29½	7.31¾	—.04¾
Mar	7.47	7.48½	7.40½	7.42	—.06
May	7.53½	7.57	7.49	7.51	—.05
Jul	7.57	7.57½	7.56	7.56	—.05

Sales Thurs. 23,786.

Total open interest Thurs. 112,402, up 557 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jul	196.00	196.70	195.20	195.80	—1.00
Aug	197.50	198.10	196.70	197.30	— .90
Sep	198.00	198.30	196.80	197.40	— .90
Oct	196.50	196.50	194.50	195.20	—1.30
Dec	197.70	197.70	196.00	196.40	—1.50
Jan	199.00	199.20	197.70	197.90	—1.50
Mar	202.00	202.00	200.50	200.70	—1.50
May	202.50	202.50	202.00	202.20	—1.50
Jul	203.50	203.50	202.50	202.40	—1.60

Sales Thurs. 7,397.

Total open interest Thurs. 49,678, up 55 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jul	25.90	26.00	25.66	25.72	— .30
Aug	26.10	26.15	25.83	25.90	— .27
Sep	26.28	26.27	25.95	26.00	— .30
Oct	26.00	26.13	25.85	25.91	— .19
Dec	26.00	26.05	25.76	25.87	— .18
Jan	26.00	26.05	25.88	25.87	— .20
Mar	26.05	26.15	25.98	25.95	— .20
May	26.15	26.15	25.95	26.02	— .28
Jul	26.10	26.20	26.00	26.05	— .15
Aug	26.20	26.20	26.00	26.08	— .12

Sales Thurs. 4,256.

Total open interest Thurs. 57,820, off 217 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	1.51¼	1.52	1.50¼	1.51¼	—.00½
Sep	1.57¼	1.58	1.56¼	1.57½	—.00½
Dec	1.62¾	1.63½	1.61½	1.62½	—.01
Mar	1.68½	1.69½	1.68	1.68	—.01
May				1.69¼	—.01¼

Sales Thurs. 369.

Total open interest Thurs. 5,079, off 18 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	71.65	71.80	70.60	71.05	— .92
Aug	68.50	69.05	68.15	68.15	—1.50
Oct	66.60	66.90	65.90	65.90	—1.50
Dec	67.60	67.80	66.85	66.85	—1.50
Jan	68.85	68.95	67.62	67.62	—1.50
Feb	69.80	69.80	67.70	67.90	—1.30
Apr	69.05	69.15	68.10	68.20	—1.40
Jun	70.90	70.90	69.57	69.60	—1.30
Aug	69.90	69.90	69.20	69.20	—1.30
Oct	69.00	69.00	68.47	68.47	—1.50

Est. sales: 29,850; sales Thurs. 28,257.

Total open interest Thurs. 65,881, off 1,181 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	81.40	81.50	80.65	80.65	—1.50
Sep	81.20	81.55	80.60	80.60	—1.50
Oct	80.65	81.00	80.30	80.30	—1.50
Nov	81.75	81.75	80.85	80.85	—1.50
Jan	83.50	83.50	82.30	82.30	—1.50
Mar	83.40	83.45	82.40	82.55	—1.35
Apr	83.50	83.50	82.80	82.80	—1.50
May	83.40	83.40	82.70	82.70	—1.50

Est. sales: 2,985; sales Thurs. 3,913.

Total open interest Thurs. 19,275, off 715 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Jun	43.75	43.90	42.77	42.95	—1.28
Jul	43.60	43.60	42.35	42.45	—1.40
Aug	40.40	40.45	39.15	39.15	—1.50
Oct	37.70	37.70	36.45	36.45	—1.50
Dec	38.70	38.70	37.45	37.45	—1.50
Feb	39.00	39.05	37.82	37.82	—1.40
Apr	37.80	37.80	36.65	36.72	—1.28
Jun	40.00	40.00	38.35	38.70	—1.50
Jul	40.50	40.50	39.22	39.22	—1.45

Est. sales: 7,713; sales Thurs. 6,336.

Total open interest Thurs. 27,004, off 248 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	44.40	44.60	42.90	43.10	—1.80
Aug	42.70	42.90	41.20	41.30	—1.87
Feb	47.00	47.02	45.45	45.45	—2.00
Mar	46.80	46.80	45.05	45.05	—1.50
May	47.80	47.80	45.90	45.90	—2.00
Jul	48.80	48.00	46.85	46.85	—1.80
Aug	47.20	45.40	45.40	45.40	—1.90

Est. sales: 5,895; sales Thurs. 6,069.

Total open interest Thurs. 14,069, up 314 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.;					
Jun	49.90	49.90	49.15	49.15	— .90
Jul	47.50	47.55	47.02	47.05	— .72
Aug	46.10	46.10	45.60	45.60	— .70
Sep	44.40	44.40	44.15	44.15	— .42
Oct	43.75	43.75	43.75	43.75	— .55
Nov	43.00	43.50	42.95	43.00	— .25
Dec	43.50	43.50	43.00	43.00	—1.00
Jan				45.00	— .25

Sales Thurs. 343.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,712, off 53 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jun	53.10	53.90	53.00	53.90	+1.10
Jul	56.30	56.50	56.25	56.50	+ .25
Aug				57.00	
Sep	58.60	59.25	58.60	59.25	+ .50
Oct				56.90	
Nov				61.00	+ .10
Dec	62.00	62.00	61.95	61.95	— .05

Est. sales: 101; sales Thurs. 65.

Total open interest Thurs. 597, off 58 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jul	231.60	232.90	230.30	231.30	— .50
Sep	219.00	220.40	217.50	218.20	—1.50
Nov	205.80	206.50	204.70	205.50	— .30
Jan	206.00	206.50	204.80	206.20	
Mar	209.80	209.80	208.10	208.30	—1.00
May	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	

Est. sales: 1,407; sales Thurs. 2,322.

Total open interest Thurs. 8,855, up 26 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jul	197.50	198.00	196.70	196.70	—1.60
Sep	198.50	199.10	197.30	197.30	—2.20
Nov	197.60	197.80	196.50	196.80	—1.50
Jan	197.70	198.30	197.70	198.30	—1.00
Mar	200.50	201.10	200.30	201.00	— .50
May				203.20	—1.00
Jul	203.00	203.20	203.00	203.20	— .80
Sep				203.20	— .80
Nov				203.20	— .80

Sales: Thurs. 560.

Total open interest Thurs. 3,932, up 122 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS					
Jun	90.55	90.60	90.50	90.57	—.03
Sep	90.87	90.95	90.85	90.89	—.02
Dec	91.25	91.25	91.17	91.19	—.09
Mar	91.43	91.45	91.36	91.41	—.04
Jun	91.45	91.45	91.37	91.40	—.06
Sep	91.40	91.40	91.31	91.35	—.07
Dec	91.31	91.33	91.25	91.29	—.06
Mar	91.32	91.33	91.29	91.32	—.02

Est. sales: 7,165; sales Thurs. 15,075.

Total open interest Thurs. 63,674, off 899 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct, $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of pct.)					100
Jun	86-23	87-02	86-23	87-00	+04
Sep	86-20	86-30	86-18	86-29	+04
Dec	86-20	86-31	86-19	86-28	+04
Mar	86-21	86-31	86-20	86-29	+03
Jun	86-22	86-27	86-22	86-25	+02
Sep	86-16	86-23	86-16	86-22	+03
Dec	86-11	86-19	86-11	86-17	+02
Mar	86-07	86-14	86-07	86-14	+02
Jun				86-11	+04
Sep	86-01	86-07	86-01	86-07	+03
Dec	85-31	86-03	85-30	86-03	+03

Sales: Thurs. 6,850 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 68,479, up 1,370 from Wed.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam(1)	88.80	88.90	94.20	88.40
Brussels (2)	130.01	130.04	131.51	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	139.46	141.44	159.63	139.40
London 30	513.50	513.60	598.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	284.01	284.34	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	79.47	78.77	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	117.45	118.35	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	591.68	592.40	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	445.51	449.46	462.97	435.22
Tokyo (9)	6,174.93	6,252.59	6,341.26	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	328.40	327.90	340.70	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

European Gold Markets

June 1, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	276.70	275.10	+ 0.50
Zurich	277.375	275.375	— 1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	289.45	289.64	+ 2.17

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

June 1, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	336	Matsu E. Wks	538
Canon	507	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	149
Dai Nip. Print	564	Mitsubi Corp.	467
Fuji Bank	338	Mitsui Co.	312
Fuji Photo	595	Mitsukoshi	478
Hitachi	250	Nippon Elec.	328
Honda Motor	510	Sharp	446
C. Itoh	412	Sony Corp	1,940
Japan Air L.	2,910	Sumitomo Bank	337
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,010	Taisho Marine	246
Kao Soap	567	Takeda	447
Kirin Brewery	436	Teijin	145
Komatsu	340	Tokyo Marine	522
Kubota	280	Toray	166
Matsu El. Ind.	690	Toyota	895

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
June 1, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	863.00	864.00	864.50	865.50
3 months	878.00	878.50	882.00	882.50
Cathodes: spot	843.00	845.00	846.00	848.00
3 months	863.00	865.00	867.00	869.00
Tin: spot	7,550.00	7,600.00	7,640.00	7,660.00
3 months	7,160.00	7,165.00	7,230.00	7,250.00
Lead: spot	636.50	637.50	630.00	632.00
3 months	584.00	584.50	590.50	591.50
Zinc: spot	353.00	354.00	359.00	360.00
3 months	364.50	365.00	371.00	372.00
Silver: spot	414.00	414.30	419.90	415.10
3 months	425.00	425.30	426.90	427.10
Nickel: 3 months	3,365.00	3,375.00	3,470.00	3,480.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
June 1, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	104.35	103.65	103.35	103.50	103.95	104.00
Oct	108.25	107.50	107.55	107.60	107.60	107.70
Dec	112.75	111.75	111.60	111.65	111.75	111.80
Mar	116.85	116.50	116.40	116.50	116.40	116.50
May	119.75	119.50	119.40	119.50	119.40	119.50
Aug	123.75	123.75	123.25	123.60	124.45	123.50
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	126.50	127.50	126.75	127.50
540 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Jul	1,665	1,651	1,652	1,653	1,650	1,653
Sep	1,695	1,685	1,687	1,688	1,677	1,678
Dec	1,762	1,743	1,751	1,752	1,747	1,748
Mar	1,774	1,760	1,767	1,768	1,762	1,764
May	1,785	1,780	1,778	1,782	1,780	1,784
Jly	1,800	1,800	1,798	1,805	1,802	1,803
Sep	1,828	1,822	1,804	1,813	New	New
2,433 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jul	1,760	1,554	1,720	1,725	1,548	1,549
Sep	1,758	1,543	1,748	1,749	1,540	1,541
Nov	1,810	1,535	1,780	1,790	1,538	1,540
Jan	1,855	1,831	1,795	1,531	1,536	1,537
Mar	1,840	1,524	1,803	1,805	1,518	1,528
May	1,810	1,745	1,809	1,885	1,505	1,510
Jly	1,801	1,801	1,790	1,800	New	New
19,466 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
June 1, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	945	955	+ 10
Aug	960	955	956	960	+ 3
Oct	997	995	995	998	+ 7
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	994	998	+ 8
Dec	1,025	1,025	1,020	1,029	+ 7
Mar	1,068	1,068	1,049	1,053	+ 6
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,064	1,070	+ 7
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,080	1,085	+ 11
348 lots.					
COCOA					
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,510	1,555	+ 5
Sep	1,545	1,537	1,540	1,555	+ 7
Dec	1,575	1,570	1,567	1,580	+ 2
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,575	-	+ 4
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,575	-	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,575	-	New
31 lots					

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.20
Albert Heijn	91.30
Algembank	345.50
Amrobank	69.30
A'Dam Rub	N.A.
Fokker	24.00
Heineken	82.50
H.V.A.	51.20
Hoogovens	31.00
K.L.M.	103.00
Nat. Nedder	183.50XD
Pakhoed	46.50
Philips	23.80
Robeco	162.80
Rolinco	130.50
Rorento	111.30
Royal Dutch	140.60
Unilever	122.90
Van Ommer	175.80
VMF-Stork	40.80

Brussels

Arbed	2,495
GBL (B.lamb)	1,750
Cockerill	558
Electrobel	6,850
GB-Inno-BM	2,650
Hoboken	3,180
Petrofina	4,710
Ph. Gevaert	1,270
Soc. Generale	2,105
Solvay	2,615
Un. Miniere	870

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	47.80
B.A.S.F.	132.50
Bayer	N.A.
Commerzbnk	N.A.
Cont. Gummi	56.60
Daimler	287.00
Demag	N.A.
Deutsche Bnk	258.00
Dresdner Bnk	N.A.
Hoechst	N.A.
Hoesch	N.A.
Karlstadt	292.50
Kaufhof	211.00
K.H.D.	175.50
Lufthansa	91.50
Mannesman	148.80
Metallgesell.	220.50
Neckermann	157.50
RWE new	165.20
Schering	234.00
Siemens	243.50
Thyssen	86.00
Varta	169.00
Veba	152.00
Volkswagen	223.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.25
Anglo-Am	8.34
Barclays Bnk	4.66
Beecham Gp	5.71
BICC	1.34
Boots	2.07
Bowater	1.84
BAT Ind.	2.91
BOC Int'l	0.77½
Brit. Pet.	11.42
Burmah	1.14
Cadbury Sc.	0.64
Chartered	1.43
Courtaulds	1.10
De Beer D	4.24
Decca Rec	3.40
Distillers	2.19
Dunlop	0.74
E Mus Ind	1.08
GEC	4.07
Free St Ged	25.08
GKN	2.81
Glaxo Gp	4.71
Gold Fields	2.61
Gt Un St	4.88
Guinness	1.87
Hawker-Sidd	2.22
Hudson Bay	$13⅝
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.74
Imps	0.93
Marks & Spen.	1.17
Metal Box	3.36
Nichols	0.64
Plessey	1.05
Rand Mines	8.54
Rank Org.	2.32
Royal Dutch	39⅝
R.T.Z.	3.11
Shell	7.65
Thorn (A)	4.54
Tube Invest.	3.96
Union Carb.	4.48
Vickers	1.80
War L.3½	0.32¼
West Deep	$16¼
West Drief	$46⅝
West Hold	$32¼
West Mln	1.54
Woolworth	0.78½
ZCI	0.11½

Milan

Bastogi	835.00
ERBA	1,850.00
ErcMarelli	295.00
Fiat	2,780.00
Finsider	170.00
Generali	44,490.00
IFI	2,329.00
Italgas	716.00
Italsider	418.00
LaRinas	116.00
Montedis	196.00
Olivetti	1,137.00
Pirelli	1,710.00
Snia Visco	940.00

Paris

Air Liquide	382.50
Aquitaine	640.00
BSN	577.00
Carrefour	1,626.00
Cim Laforge	234.00
Cie Bancaire	375.00
CFP	167.90
CGE	378.50
CCF	147.50
Ferodo	341.00
Gen Occident	254.00
Imetal	80.00
L Oreal	617.80
Moch Bull	55.80
Michelin	993.00
Moet Henn	448.00
Moulinex	82.50
Paribas	203.00
PUK	89.90
Penarroya	65.00
Perrier	277.50
Peugeot	307.00
Rh Poulenc	119.90
Saclior	14.70
St Gobain	128.50
Suez	295.00
Telemecan	680.00
Thomson	205.00
Usinor	18.80

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,280
Buehrle	2,615
B Boveri	1,765
Cib Geigy	1,300
Cr Suisse	2,180
Fisher	705
HofRochN	7,800
Nestle	3,435
Sandoz	4,400
Ste B. Suisse	378
Sulzer	2,570
U.B. Suisse	3,135

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

June 1, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Heller Int	409,300	26	+ ⅝
NLT Corp	390,000	30	+1⅞
Simp Pat	346,600	12⅝	— ⅝
Dillingham	344,800	13½	+ ⅝
Brunswk	328,000	13⅝	— ⅝
IBM s	229,200	76¼	+ ¼
Texas Intl	206,500	14	+ ⅜
McDonnD	286,200	24½	—1⅝
ChiBrlr	208,400	47⅝	— ⅜
GPUCp	188,400	8⅝	+ ⅛
EdisonBros	187,400	32	— ½
FedNat Mtg	183,000	16½	
Smithkline s	181,100	43⅝	+3
FordMot	173,400	42⅝	— ⅛
Fairch Cam	167,800	66	+ ⅝

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	24.56	34.43
Advanced	725	729
Volume Up (in millions)	12.09	15.78
Declined	637	751
Volume Down (in millions)	8.29	10.67
Unchanged	496	407
Total Issues	1,858	1,887
New highs	30	17
New lows	24	32

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	821.29	826.14	817.74	821.21	—1.12
20 Trn	232.86	234.71	231.30	233.10	—0.05
15 Utl	101.59	102.17	101.18	101.83	+0.14
65 Stk	285.90	287.74	284.49	286.08	—0.17

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
May 31	124,368	308,422	855
May 30	120,096	282,273	1,045
May 29	131,974	323,313	948
May 25	112,227	273,469	636
May 24	107,556	274,033	1,036

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
DomePetr gs	364,800	39¼	+2
Dynalect Cp	241,100	8⅝	+1
HouOilM	155,600	19⅝	+ ⅝
Solitron	153,300	6½	+ ⅜
IntrCtyGs g	92,800	11⅝	+ ⅜
RangerOil g	82,800	22⅝	+1⅝
ResrtIntA	61,200	44	—1⅛
BrascanA	58,400	20⅝	
Marindua B	55,900	1 7-16	—1-16
Tubos Mex	54,100	25¼	+ ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.69	3.52
Advanced		251
Volume Up (in millions)	2.34	1.80
Declined		298
Volume Down (in millions)	0.79	1.17
Unchanged		252
Total Issues		801
New highs		12
New lows		5

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
188.12	186.58	188.00	+1.86

ILO to Hear Juan Carlos

GENEVA, June 1 (Reuters) — King Juan Carlos of Spain will address the annual conference of the International Labor Organization here on June 21, the ILO said today.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the June 1, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0995	4.354	109.625 *	47.415 *	0.2455	—	6.82 *	121.215 *	37.99 *
Brussels (a)	30.79	63.87	16.074	6.9515	3.6015 *	14.671	—	17.7755	5.571
Frankfurt	1.916	3.968	—	43.22 *	2.24 x	91.28 *	6.233 *	110.55 *	34.645 *
London (b)	2.07185	—	3.9755	9.183	1,769.75	4.3505	63.82	3.59825	11.4595
Milan	854.95	1,775.10	446.64	193.09	—	407.40	27.796	493.45	154.71
New York (c)	—	2.076	1.9165	4.4335	855.15	2.1003	30.69	1.7345	5.532
Paris	4.433	9.19	231.72 *	—	5.1835 x	210.98 *	14.395 *	255.71 *	80.18 *
Zurich	1.7332	3.59095	90.4782 *	39.1021 *	0.2027	82.52155 *	5.6291 *	—	31.3375 *
ECU	1.31629	0.634816	2.52162	5.8338	1,126.42	2.76619	40.5319	2.28113	7.27646

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.53225; Escudo: 49.82; Israeli £: 24.20; Peseta: 66.16; Schilling: 14.125; Sw.krona: 4.38725; Yen: 221.325; Norw krona: 5.1897; Fin mark: 4.0065; Belgian financial franc: 31.78; Hong Kong $: 5.0925; Singapore $: 2.2055; Canadian $: 85.725 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

IMM Futures

June 1, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC					
June	0.5790	0.5797	0.5787	0.5793 b	—0.0012
Sept	0.5912	0.5914	0.5901	0.5912	—0.0014
Dec	0.6003	0.6010	0.6001	0.6008	—0.0012
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6078 a	—0.0011
June	0.6149	0.6147	0.6147	0.6147	—0.0012
GUILDER					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4840	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4895	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2256	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2256	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2270	Unch.
YEN					
June	4530	4545	4534	4528	—0011
Sept	4583	4597	4575	4580	—0008
Dec	4625	4645	4622	4624 a	—0008
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	4685 a	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.0715	2.0775	2.0705	2.0775	+0.0098
Sept	2.0685	2.0735	2.0610	2.0650	+0.0098
Dec	2.0650	2.0650	2.0610	2.0650	+0.0070
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.0600	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8560	0.8577	0.8552	0.8552	—0.0065
Sept	0.8551	0.8566	0.8534	0.8537	—0.0079
Dec	0.8550	0.8556	0.8532	0.8536	—0.0087
Mar	0.8550	0.8556	0.8525	0.8525	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5233	0.5233	0.5226	0.5221	—0.0010
Sept	0.5286	0.5287	0.5276	0.5279	—0.0018
Dec	0.5324	0.5326	0.5316 a	0.5316 a	—0.0022
Mar	0.5368	0.5380 b	0.5368	0.5368	—0.0027
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5402	Unch.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—38

AllenGp s	Dilingh pf	Integon Cp
BaldwUtd	DomeMin g	Intercti Dly
BaldwU 2.06pf	DomeMin wi	JhnMnv 5.40pf
CentLaEn	Esquire	Litton pfcpfc
Coltind	Fairch Cam	MoraiMf s
Coltind pfA	FstUnR Es	Mesa Pet
Coltind pfD	GCA Corp	Pioneer Cp
ConnGnMtg	Gemini Inc	Safeqrd Ind
Contill Prop	Heller Int	SealedAir n
Dillinahm	Horizon Cp	UtdGuaranty

NEW LOWS—24

AmBlds M	duPont wi	Mobil wi
AmSLFin	Duq 4.15pf	NIM 4.10pf
AmTT	FostrWhlr wi	NSPw 4.56pf
AndrsClay	GenTel&El	PhEl 9.52pf
Chrysler	Hayes Alb	PhilipMorr s
Chrysl 2.75pf	IllPw 4.26pf	PSE 12.25pf
Cole Palm	Monh Ind	Superscpe
ConEd 5pf	Matsush El	US Tobac

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close

— A—A—A —
9⅞ AAR .38 3.7 6 21 10⅜ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
3½ AAV .29e 7.0 6 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
6⅞ APS .44 5.4 6 19 8¼ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
1 ATI 15 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
7 AVC 5 35 11½ 10⅞ 11½+ ½
17 AVX .50 1.5 11 30 33⅝ 32¾ 33⅝+1⅝
3¾ AZL 12 2 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
6½ AbrdW .40b 4.4 6 12 9⅛ 9 9⅛— ⅛
2⅞ Action 18 3⅜ 3 3 — ⅜
7¼ ActonCp .30 2.5 7 147 12 11½ 11⅞+ ⅜
7½ AdamR .12 .9 11 17 14⅛ 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
13¼ AdobeO .20 .8 24 82 26⅛ 25⅜ 25⅜— ⅜
1⅝ AeglsCp 6 54 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
9½ AeroFlo .30a 1.8 4 2 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ¼
3 Aeronco 9 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
5⅝ AffilCap .10e 1.6 25 5 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
5⅛ AffilHsp .28 5.0 9 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
16¼ AffilPub .80 3.6 8 3 22¼ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅜
5⅛ AfterSix .32 5.6 6 11 5¾d 5½ 5¾
4½ AlskAir .20r 4.2 3 22 4¾ 4⅝ 4⅝
5 Alcolac .18 2.0 8 36 9⅛ 9 9 — ¼
5⅝ AlmyS .20e 2.7 8 12 7⅝ 7⅜ 7½— ½
3⅞ Alpholn .10e 1.1 12 26 9½ 9¼ 9⅜— ⅛
8⅝ Altomil .32e 2.7 5 14 12⅛ 12 12
13-16 AltecCp 17 73 1 15-16 1
12 AlterFd .50 2.9 6 7 17 17 17 + ½
31⅝ Amdhl .49 1.1 12 124 37⅝ 37⅛ 37⅜— ¼
6⅝ AmAgro 9 9 15⅜ 15⅜ 15⅜
6¾ AmBlit .12e 1.4 5 2 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝
7⅛ ABusPd .40 4.3 7 9 9⅜ 9⅛ 9⅜— ⅛
2 AmCapCp 21 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜— ⅜
6⅞ AlatPict 43 9¼ 9 9 — ⅛
2¼ Alsraeli .09e 2.3 3 30 4 3⅞ 4 — ⅛
6½ AMzeA .48 4.4 7 x53 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞
6½ AMzeB .48 4.4 7 x3 11 10⅞ 10⅞
30¾ AmMlg 1.90i 5.1 6 6 37 37 37
9⅞ AMdBld s 17 52 10⅝ 10½ 10¾
8¼ AMotln .30 2.2 6 47 13½ 13⅛ 13½+ ¼
22⅝ AmPett 2.20 6.9 8 13 32⅛ 31⅝ 31⅝— ⅜
7⅜ APrecs .40 4.4 6 101 9 8⅞ 9 + ⅛
5⅝ AScIE .04e 4 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
12½ AmSeat .40 3.2 11 2 12½ 12½ 12½
8 AmTec .50a 5.6 4 31 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
8½ AngloC .18e 1.1 8 131 16⅛ 15⅞ 16 + ⅛
7⅛ Anken .52 2.5 11 1 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
6⅝ Anthony .40 3.9 4 25 10⅛ 10⅛ 10¼
7½ ApiDta .16 1.7 8 35 9⅝ 9 9⅝+ ⅜
5⅛ AoldDev 17 133 9 8⅝ 8⅝— ½
14⅝ AquilCd g.47 427 u31¼ 30⅝ 31⅛+ ⅜
6 ArrowA .20 2.7 5 1 7½ 7½ 7½+ ⅛
6⅝ Arundel 6 21 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
12 Asamer g.30 54 14⅝ 14⅛ 14½
6⅝ Astrex 9 7 9⅝ 9¼ 9¼+ ⅛
4⅞ Atalnto .15e 3.8 5 5 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
11-16 Alco Ind 10 ¾ ¾ ¾
1⅞ AtlsCM .05e 1.7 13 30 3 2⅞ 2⅞
3½ AtlasCp wt 6 5 5 5
3⅛ Audiotr .16 2.9 5 2 5½ 5½ 5½— ⅛
Augat s .40 2.1 13 106 20⅛ 19¼ 19¼
1⅜ AutoTrn 41 6 5⅞ 6
1⅞ AutmRod 6 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
28⅝ AutoSw 1.20 3.0 11 2 39⅝ 39⅜ 39⅜
4⅛ AVEMC .34 6.6 5 5 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ Avondl 1.20 7.1 23 1 16⅞ 16⅞ 16⅞+ ¼
7⅞ Aydin 11 7 13½ 13⅜ 13½

— B—B—B —
⅞ BRT 52 1⅛ 1½ 1⅛
2⅞ BTU 15 2 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
9 Badger .70 7.0 5 18 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
2⅝ Baker .20 4.7 2 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
18⅞ Baldor .28 .9 13 32 30⅛ 29⅞ 29⅞+ ⅛
5⅝ BaldwS .32a 4.7 9 6¾ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
15¼ BanFd 1.62e 9.0 7 18 18 18
1¼ Bangor wt 35 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
7 Banistr g.40 93 9⅛ 8⅞ 9 + ⅛
2⅜ BarcoCa .12 3.1 17 3 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞
3¾ BarnesE 12 3 7 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅛
6⅛ Barnwl .20 2.1 x27 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
12 BarryR .20b 1.0 11 56 19⅞ 19½ 19⅞+ ¼
3⅛ BarthS 13 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
2⅝ BaruchF 26 34 4 3⅞ 3⅞
1⅞ Barwick 24 1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞+ ⅛
2 BelscIR 9 2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
2½ BergEnt 6 166 7 6⅝ 6⅞+ ⅜
5⅛ BergnB .24 2.2 8 186 11⅛ 11 11⅛
13⅛ BrgB-pf1.15 6.2 23 19⅛ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
2⅝ BernzO 17 2½ 2½ 2½
1⅜ Berven 11 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
4⅜ Beverly .12e 2.0 9 98 6⅛ 6 6⅛
8 BicPen .48 4.9 7 60 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝
1⅝ Bickfrd .05e 2.4 6 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
17⅝ BlnkMf 1b 5.3 6 5 19 19 19 + ⅛
6⅞ Blessng .54 7.0 5 11 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
3⅞ BodinAp 109 6⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞+ ⅛
6⅛ BoltBer .20 1.6 13 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
14⅞ BowVall g.10 245 25⅛ 24⅜ 25⅛+ ⅝
4⅞ BowlA n .24 4.7 7 11 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
3 Bowmar 24 26 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
12⅞ Bowne .48b 2.4 8 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
5½ BradfdN .26 2.8 7 68 9⅛ 9 9⅛— ⅛
3⅛ Branch .20 5.0 3 11 4 3⅞ 4 — ⅛
8¼ Braniff wt 1 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅝+ ⅛
13 Broscan 1a 4.8 6 584 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝
3⅝ BroDart .20 4.6 11 8 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜+ ⅛
1⅜ BrodySe 2 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
10 BrooksP .44 2.6 9 8 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
1 BrownCo wt 124 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅜
24⅜ BrnFA 1.16 3.8 10 2 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝— ¼
24⅝ BrnFB 1.16 3.6 11 2 32 32 32
4 BrnF pf .40 9.1 2 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
10¾ Buell .50 4.5 4 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
3⅛ Buildex 4 4 4 — ⅛
1⅞ Burgess 15 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
8⅞ Burnsin .60 5.7 7 17 10⅜ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛

— C—C—C —
10 CK Pet .16 1.2 29 36 13⅞ 13½ 13⅞+ ⅛
5⅝ CDI 7 11 9 8⅞ 8⅞
6½ CHB Fd .57i 8.8 5 13 6½ 6½ 6½
3⅛ CMI Co .05e .9 8 16 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
9¼ CRS .30 3.0 5 7 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
11⅝ CSE 1.20 5.5 5 45 23¼ 21⅞ 21⅞—1¼
12¼ CWTran .70 2.9 5 33 24½ 23⅞ 24⅛+1⅛
4⅞ CogleA .05e .7 4 12 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
13 Caldor .40a 2.1 7 21 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝+ ¼
4⅛ Calcomp 20 9 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
11⅛ Calcomp wd 50 11⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞
26 CalPIC 2 3.8 7 36 52⅜ 50⅞ 52⅜+1⅝
11⅜ Camco .30 1.3 11 11 23 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅜
4 CmpChb g 21 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
6⅝ CdnHmst g 317 14½ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅜
5⅝ CdMarc g 3.8 48 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅜
12⅝ CdnMer g 37 16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ¼
14⅞ CdnOcc g.58a 1 30½ 30½ 30½— ½
48 CdnSupO g 92 112½ 110⅞ 111 —1½
3⅛ CapitlFd .20 5.0 4 5 4 4 4 + ⅛
3 Caresso .05e 1.4 8 28 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝+ ¼
25 Carnal 1.50 3.6 8 76 27 26⅝ 27
11⅞ CaroEn 1.20 6.7 6 4 18 17⅞ 18
49⅞ CaroPLpf 5 9.9 x150 51 50⅝ 50½
5⅜ CarrolDv 8 8 5½ 5⅜ 5½
13⅝ CastlAM 1b 6.2 5 3 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ¼
19⅝ CasFd 1.60a 8.1 5 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
6⅛ Cavitrn .10e .8 14 30 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
1⅜ CelluCff 6 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
5½ CentSe .65 11. 2 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
3½ CiryFa .05e .9 6 2 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜
12⅞ Cenvill 1.20 7.2 5 77 17 15⅞ 16⅝+1
2⅛ CertifCp 10 10 6⅜ 6⅛ 6⅜
3⅝ Cetec .08 1.6 10 13 5⅛ 5 5
1⅝ ChampHo 13 373 1⅞ 1⅝ 1⅝
13⅛ ChartM s 6 4 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
6⅛ ChrtM pf.75 11. 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
6½ Chmplst .24 3.3 8 7 7½ 7⅛ 7⅛— ¼
19⅛ ChiRv 1.60a 8.0 13 8 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ ChiefDv g1e 185 36⅛ 35⅝ 36⅛+1⅛
6½ ChittnCp .30 4.4 4 8 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
13 CircleK 1 5.9 8 36 17 17 17 — ¼
7½ Citation .56 5.6 7 2 10 10 10
10⅛ CityGas .92 7.2 6 5 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
3 Clabir .14b 3.7 9 6 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
7⅛ Clarmt .30e 2.8 3 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
3⅛ ClarkC .18e 3.0 7 11 6 6 6
5⅞ Clarostat 6 7 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
14 Clausng s 5 2 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
8⅝ Clopay .32 3.5 7 11 9⅛ 9¼ 9¼
2⅜ CohenHat 9 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ¼
2⅝ Cohu .16e 3.9 13 24 4⅛ 3⅞ 4⅛+ ¼

22⅝ 14⅝ Colemn .92 5.2 7 40 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
21⅝ 9⅝ ColCml 77 505 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅜
14⅝ 6⅝ Colwell .60 4.4 9 30 13⅝ 13½ 13½
35 23⅝ Cominc g 2 21 32 31 31⅛— ⅜
27¾ 15⅝ ComAlf .40 2.1 7 15 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 13⅛ ComA pf1.60 11. 11 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
19⅝ 9⅛ ComMtf .40 3.2 5 44 19 18⅝ 19 + ½
35⅜ 13⅞ Comdlnt 9 253 32¼ 30⅝ 30⅝—1⅜
5½ 1½ ComdrCp .67 1 2 2 2
12⅝ 8⅞ Compo s.20 2.0 12 83 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ CompuD 7 1 2 2 2
7⅞ 13-16 Complnv 44 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
7⅝ 3⅛ ConcrdF 5 10 4 4 4
18⅜ 8⅝ Condec .30f 3.2 11 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ⅛
4 2⅝ ConnllyC 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
10⅛ 5 ConnrHm 5 18 10 9⅝ 9⅝
28⅝ 16⅝ Conrock .90a 3.4 8 2 26½ 26⅜ 26⅜— ⅛
5½ 3½ Conroy .16 4.1 4 15 3⅞ 3¾ 3⅞— ⅛
ConsOG 39 10⅛ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
7-64 1-64 ConsOG rt 2228 3-64 d1-128 1-128—3-128
11½ 8⅝ ConsRef .60 6.2 8 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 4 ContMtl 5 6 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼
13-16 ¼ ContTel wt 5 7-16 7-16 7-16
10 5⅝ Cookln .20e 3.6 5 6 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝
37⅝ 13⅝ CookP .15i 18 57 32 30⅝ 31 —1⅝
6½ 2⅝ CopeJr .10e 2.8 6 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝+ ⅛
21⅝ 11⅞ Cormco .80b 4.1 11 1 19½ 19½ 19½— ¼
21⅞ 14⅝ Cornlius .80 4.3 9 16 19⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅝
5½ 2⅛ Cromer 22 2½ 2⅛ 2½
23⅝ 9⅝ CrestOil .24a 1.0 30 220 u24⅞ 23⅝ 23⅝+1⅛
12 9½ CrestOil wt 24 u12½ 11⅝ 12⅛+ ⅜
32½ 23 CrossAT 1.20 4.5 9 46 27 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅜
80⅞ 28⅝ CwaCP .60a .8 4 27 72½ 71⅜ 71⅜— ⅜
5⅝ 3½ CrownC .20 4.8 6 1 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
17½ 9¼ CrotcR .36 2.6 18 71 14 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
32⅝ 14⅝ CrystlO .60 1.9 47 39 32 31½ 31½— ½
29⅝ 15 CubicCp .60 3.6 6 33 16⅞ 16½ 16½
22½ 16¼ Curtice 1.10 5.9 5 5 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛

— D—D—D —
5⅝ 2½ DCL 6 22 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
3⅝ 2½ DWG .35f 12. 8 28 3 2⅞ 3
14⅝ 6⅝ Damson 326 10⅝ 9½ 10⅛+1
11⅛ 9⅛ DataAc n 9 58 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ⅛
25⅝ 13⅝ Datapd .30 2.2 7 103 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
14⅝ 9 DayMn .25e 1.9 22 27 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅜
20⅝ 13½ DelLabs .48 3.2 14 35 15 14⅝ 15
14⅝ 6 DelhiO .07e .5 17 43 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛
9⅝ 7 DellwdF .60 7.7 9 5 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ¼
17⅝ 9 DevCoA 3 26 17½ 17½ 17½
20⅝ 17 DevonGp s 4 z2200 18⅛ 17⅝ 18 + ⅜
7⅝ 2⅝ Digicon 32 240 6⅛ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅝
18 14⅝ Dillard .40 2.5 5 2 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
2⅜ 1 Diodes 27 1⅝ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ DisFab 6 14 2 1⅞ 2
36 14 Documat 12 48 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
37⅝ 29 DomeP g s 13 3648 u39⅝ 36 39⅛+2
24½ 15⅛ Domtr g1.80a 49 23½ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
19½ 11⅝ Dowey .46 2.1 4 5 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
14⅝ 7 DrFalr .40 4.9 8 7 8⅝ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
1⅝ 1 3-16 Dunlop .08r 5.6 8 3 1 7-16 1 7-16 1 7-16
19⅝ 13 DplxPd .80 4.2 4 6 19 19 19
13½ 8⅝ DurTst .40b 4.3 10 19 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
8 2⅜ Dynictn 288 2411 u8⅝ 7⅜ 8⅜+1
27⅛ 13⅝ Dyneer .72 3.0 7 7 23⅝ 23½ 23⅝+ ⅛

— E—E—E —
7 3⅝ EAC .21e 5.3 19 4 3⅞ 4
15⅝ 8½ EECO .24 2.1 18 2 11⅝ 11½ 11½— ¼
21⅜ 11¼ EarthRes 1 4.7 9 212 21⅛ 19⅞ 21⅛+1½
21⅝ 16½ EsmCo 1.20 6.7 6 1 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞+ ⅛
4⅝ 3⅛ EazorE .24 6.2 5 3 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+ ⅛
5⅝ 1⅝ Ednos 7 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
21½ 14⅝ EDO .40 3.2 8 5 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝+ ¼
14⅝ 8⅝ Ehren .10a .7 11 96 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ⅛
7⅝ 3 ElAudD 3 10 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
36½ 23⅝ ElecArn 1.40 4.2 7 7 33⅝ 33 33¼+ ¼
16⅝ 14⅝ Elsinor n 24 457 16 15 15⅝+ ⅝
9½ 6⅛ EmrRd 4 13 7 7 7
10½ 5⅝ EngyRs .24 3.1 17 14 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
5¼ 2⅛ ElzLav .10e 1.9 19 5u 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ⅛
21⅝ 13 EvansAr .40 2.9 9 5 14⅝ 14 14 — ⅜

— F—F—F —
9½ 3⅝ FSF Ind .12 2.3 10 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
11⅝ 9⅝ Fablnd s 4 15 10⅛ 10 10⅛
6⅝ 2⅝ FairTex 4 7 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ FairfNob 3 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
7⅝ 2½ FairmC .15 2.1 27 29 7⅛ 6⅝ 7⅛+ ⅛
16½ 9 FamDlr .36 3.0 7 8 12⅝ 12 12 — ⅜
14 8½ FayDrg .24b 2.4 7 5 10 9⅝ 9⅝
21 12⅝ FedMart .60 3.5 2 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ¼
19⅝ 14⅝ FedRt 1.36 8.6 15 3 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅝
8⅛ 4⅝ FedRes 19 87 6 5⅝ 5⅝
33⅝ 18⅝ Felmnt .25 .8 16 18 31½ 31⅛ 31½+ ¼
5⅜ 3⅛ Fidelco 29 5 5 5
16 11⅝ FinGen .40b 3.0 7 2 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ⅛
10⅝ 7⅝ FtConn 1a 11. 7 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
24⅝ 16⅛ FtSLSh 1b 4.9 4 16 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
18⅝ 10 FischrP 11 7.6 6 28 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
4½ 1⅝ Fishman 7 3 3 3
5⅝ 3⅛ Flago 13 153u 6 5⅝ 6 + ½
11⅜ 3⅜ FlonEnf 5 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
19⅝ 18⅛ FlightSf s 15 18 18⅛d18 18⅛— ⅛
12 7⅛ FlaRck .21e 2.3 4 1 9 9 9
17½ 7 FlowGen 12 206 16¼ 15 16¼+1⅝
16⅜ 10⅝ Flowers .44 3.6 7 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
19⅝ 15⅝ FlukeJ s 12 56 16⅛ 16 16 — ⅛
9⅝ 6 FooteM 11 24 u10⅜ 9⅝ 10⅛+1⅛
34 27⅝ Foote pf2.20 6.0 12 u36⅞ 34⅝ 36½+2½
73 56 FordCan g5a x110 60 60 60
25⅝ 9⅝ ForestC .10 .7 8 13 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ 3⅛ ForestLab 26 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
9 4⅛ FrankInRt 26 9 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
11⅝ 5⅝ Franks .36 4.1 7 6 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ½
7 4⅝ Friedar .24b 4.7 4 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ 3⅝ FriendFr 152 7 5 7 +2⅝
13 9⅝ Friona s .40 4.3 3 3 9½ 9⅝ 9⅝
9½ 6 Frischs .30b 4.8 5 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
19⅝ 9½ FrontA .20b 1.9 6 14 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 4 FrontA wt 11 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝

— G—G—G —
2⅝ 1⅝ GlExpt 11 51 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
6½ 2½ GIT 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
10⅛ 4⅝ GRI .30 5.3 7 21 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
3⅝ 1⅛ GTI 3 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
9⅝ 4⅝ Galaxy .06i 1.2 3 55 5 4⅝ 5 + ⅛
13⅝ 6⅝ Garan .81e 11. 4 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
4½ 2⅝ Garland 2 2½ 2½ 2½
28½ 14⅝ GatLiet .40b 2.4 8 5 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
4 2⅝ Gavird .05e 1.8 4 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
3⅝ ⅝ Gavnor 8 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
22⅝ 19⅛ GelmSc n 20 50 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 4⅛ GenExp 226 8⅝ 8 8 — ⅛
5½ 2⅝ GnHous 3 76 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
5⅝ 2⅝ Genisco 9 29 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛
8 4⅝ GenvDr .10r 2.2 7 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
33 20⅝ GerbSc .20 .7 12 36 30⅛ 29⅝ 30 — ⅝
17½ 15⅝ GlantF s 1 6.3 4 5 16⅝ 16 16 — ⅛
14⅝ 7⅝ GnlYell g.60e 98 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 5 Glasrock .10 1.6 12 x11 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
34⅝ 21⅝ Glatfltr 1.20 3.8 7 4 31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝— ⅛
11⅞ 6⅝ GlenGer .14 1.7 5 14 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
30 14⅝ Glnmr .72 3.2 7 1 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
12⅝ 7⅝ Globeln .70 7.7 8 5 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
11⅝ 7⅝ Glosser .40 4.5 5 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
6½ 3½ Gldblatt 9 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
18⅝ 3 GoldnCvc 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
44⅝ 12⅝ GldNugt .08i .4 39 177 23⅝ 22½ 22½— ⅝
13 7 GoldWH .64 8.7 4 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
1⅝ ⅝ Goldfield 30 13-16 ¾ 13-16
2½ ⅝ Gdrich wt 12 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
26 19 GormR 1.20a 6.0 7 2 20 20 20 — ⅛
12 8⅝ GouldT .88 7.7 9 2 11½ 11½ 11½+ ⅝
13⅝ 6⅝ GrahMf .30 3.6 25 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
18⅝ 9⅝ GrndCtl .50 4.8 6 9 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
19½ 8⅝ GranarA 99 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
9⅝ 5⅝ GtAmInd 4 4 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
8 4⅝ GtBasinP 34 229 7½ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
33⅝ 18⅝ GtLkCh .28 .9 15 44 31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝— ⅛
10 5⅝ GREIT .40 4.3 17 20 9⅝ 9 9⅝+ ⅛
15⅝ 11⅝ GuardC .60b 4.4 9 3 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
24½ 14½ Guilford .88 4.1 3 10 21⅝ 21½ 21⅝
46 23½ GltCon g1.40 160 u46⅝ 45⅝ 46⅛+ ⅛
11⅝ 5 Gulfstrm 6 1 7½ 7½ 7½

— H—H—H —
3½ 1⅛ HalcoPd 10 1½ 1½ 1½+ ⅛
15 9⅛ HallsM .80 7.8 2 2 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
8⅝ 5 Hamptn .45f 10. 4 x2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
16⅛ 12½ Hannfrd .88 6.1 5 1 14½ 14½ 14½
7⅝ 5⅛ HanSaRt 180 20 7 7 7
31⅛ 22½ Harland 1 3.3 11 7 30⅝ 30½ 30⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Harvey 7 18 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 3⅛ Hasbro .05i 7 12 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
7½ 4⅝ HawolA 18 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝
9⅝ 3½ HlthCh 13 3 5⅝ 5 5 — ¼
10⅝ 7¼ HelnWr .39e 4.3 8 1 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
6⅝ 3⅝ Helnick .10 2.4 8 18 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
7⅝ 1⅝ HelmMtg 42 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
12⅝ 5⅝ HiGInc .06r .8 8 11 8⅛ 7⅝ 8 — ⅛
14⅝ 7⅝ HiShear .20 1.8 6 6 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Hiptrnic .20 2.5 11 21 8⅝ 8 8 — ⅜
13⅝ 5½ HollyCp 13 56 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
52 33⅛ HmeOA g1.30 15 u53¼ 52 53⅛+1⅝
17⅝ 6⅝ HomHor 25 15 17 16⅞ 17 + ¼
13⅝ 8½ HospM .60 5.6 29 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
21 15⅝ Hotel 1.85e 9.9 13 14 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
8 5 HousRon .50b 6.3 5 13 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛
5⅝ 3 HouseVl 13 7 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
27½ 13½ HouOM .80 4.1 12 1556 19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅝+ ⅝
26 15⅝ HouO pf1.69 8.5 103 20 19½ 20 + ⅛
25 6½ HowelC .40 1.7 14 56 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝+ ⅝
31⅝ 23⅝ HubelB 1.44 5.2 7 2 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝+ ⅛
14½ 9½ HuckMf 6 55 55⅝+ ⅛
19½ 8¼ Huffy .68 3.9 8 55 18⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ½
8½ 3⅝ HuntH .20 3.6 6 21 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
53 24⅝ HuskyO g 1 48 46⅝ 46⅝ 46⅝
6⅞ 3 Hycel 14 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝

— I—I—I —
5⅝ 3½ ICH .15e 3.0 4 11 5 5 5
10⅝ 7⅝ ICM .50e 5.2 12 24 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
5⅝ 3½ IFS Ind .14 2.7 6 12 4½ 4½ 4½
8⅝ 6⅝ ImpCh .35e 4.6 7 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 3⅛ Imperind 4 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
28⅝ 16⅝ ImprOll A g1 433 u28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅛+ ⅝
46⅝ 38 InPL pf 4 18. z30 40 40 40
3 1 InflightSv 2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1 Inolex 19 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
2 ⅝ InstrSys 20 239 1⅛ 1 1 — ⅛
12⅝ 5⅝ InsegRes 5 5 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
11⅝ 6 IntClyGs g.32 928 11⅝ 10⅝ 11⅛+ ⅝
19 10⅝ Intrmk .20r 1.1 8 24 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
4½ 2½ IntBnknt 11 101 3⅝ 3 3 — ⅛
3½ 1⅛ IntFdSvc 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
29⅝ 17⅝ IntGenl 1.40 4.5 5 387 u31⅝ 25⅝ 31⅛+5⅝
9⅝ 4½ IntProt .30 5.0 4 7 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ IntSeaw .60 8.0 6 2 7½ 7½ 7½
2⅝ ⅝ IntStrtch 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
9⅝ 7 InvRIT .60e .7 11 15 8½ 8⅝ 8½+ ⅛
28⅝ 15½ Ionics 11 3 23 23 23 + ⅛
34½ 17½ IroqBrd .36 1.4 9 8 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
5½ 2⅝ IrvinInd .10 2.1 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛

— J—J—J —
7⅝ 4⅝ Jaclyn .40b 7.8 6 6 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
17⅝ 10½ Jacobs .50b 4.3 6 22 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 4⅝ Jeasen 1.32 29. 4 12 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
4⅛ 2 Jetero .05e 2.2 28 7 2⅜ 2¼ 2¼— ⅛
3 1⅝ Jetronic 6 18 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
11⅝ 5 JohnPd .36 7.0 12 12 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
9½ 2⅝ JuniperP 45 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝

— K—K—K —
8⅝ 3⅛ KTelin .30e 4.0 47 16 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ Kaisin .75c 14 2 2 2 — ⅛
2½ ½ KaneMill wt 5 11-16 11-16 11-16
10⅝ 3½ KapokT 16 11 4 4 4
16⅝ 11⅝ KayCp .50 3.1 7 6 16 16 16 + ⅛
17½ 7⅝ KenaiCp 7 83 12⅝ 11⅝ 12 + ⅛
12⅝ 8⅝ Kenwin .60 5.9 5 3 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
6½ 3⅛ Ketchm .23i 5.0 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ ½ Kidde wt 15 1 1 1
3⅝ 2⅝ KinArk 9 8 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
24 15⅝ KingRd s .32 1.8 6 19 18⅝ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
31⅝ 15⅝ KirbyEx 7 2 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 2⅝ Kit Mfg 3 3 3 2⅝ 2⅝
9⅝ 4⅝ Kleinerts 3 6⅛ 6½ 6½+ ⅛
7½ 3⅝ KuhnStr 3 13 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝

— L—L—L —
6⅝ 2⅝ LSB .23t 5.1 10 12 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
5⅝ 2⅛ LaPnt 2 3 3 3
5⅝ 1⅝ LafyRad 11 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
3½ 2 LakeSh g 153 3-16 3 1-16 3 1-16
10 3⅝ Landmk 7 29 8⅛ 7⅝ 8⅛+ ⅜
8½ 4⅝ Laneco .20b 2.5 4 1 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
20 15⅝ LeeRnl s.60 3.3 8 10 18 18 18 + ⅛
8½ 4½ LeePh 10 12 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 9⅝ LehighP 4 12 14 13⅝ 13⅝
23⅝ 11⅝ LehighPat .80 3.4 9 1 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 3⅝ LeisureT 4 13 4½ 4⅝ 4⅝
12 5⅝ LiblyFb .39t 4.9 5 23 8 8 8
10⅝ 5⅝ Lightolr .24 2.7 6 9 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
8⅝ 3⅝ LincAm 7 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
5⅝ 2⅝ LloydsE 32 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
4⅝ 2 Lodge .08e 3.2 9 17 2½ 2⅝ 2½— ⅛
33⅝ 19⅝ Lohmn 1.20 6.1 8 9 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
26⅝ 9⅝ LoewT wt 180 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝— ⅛
19½ 9⅝ Logicon 11 21 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
21⅝ 15⅝ LaGenS 1.02 4.9 6 1 21 21 21
32⅝ 22½ LouisCe 1.44 5.2 9 15 27½ 27½ 27½
8⅝ 3½ LundyEl 8 1 7 7 7 + ⅛
14⅝ 9½ Lydall .60a 5.6 6 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
4⅝ 2⅛ LynchCp 2 6 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ Lynnwear 3 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛

— M—M—M —
7⅝ 3⅝ MPO 5 16 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Macks .20 3.2 5 15 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅛ Macrod 23 35 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
20½ 17⅝ MePS 1.84 9.9 4 1 18½ 18½ 18½+ ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Mnood 12 7 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
9½ 6⅝ ManrC .40 4.8 7 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
1 11-16 ⅝ Marinda 559 1 7-16 1 5-16 1 7-16—1-16
16⅝ 8⅝ Marine .28e 1.7 6 8 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
22⅝ 20 Marm pf2.25 11. 1 21½ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
5½ 3⅛ MrshF 2 3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
7⅝ 4⅝ Marshin 33 6 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
25 11⅝ MartPr .40 3.1 5 8 13⅛ 13 13 — ⅛
15⅝ 8½ Masind .60a 5.8 16 12 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
7⅝ 5 Masters 1 10 6½ 6½ 6½— ⅛
23½ 16⅛ MtrlRsh s.20 .9 13 18 22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅛— ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ MaulTec 16 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 3⅛ McCulO 20 174 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 2⅝ McKeon 4 14 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Medalst .50 5.3 5 14 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
6⅝ 2⅝ MedalnGp 9 11 5 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
23⅝ 17 MedlaG .72 3.3 8 41 22 21⅝ 22 + ⅛
17⅝ 10⅝ Meenan n.24 2.0 7 22 12⅝ 11⅝ 12 + ⅛
13½ 7 Megalnd .24 2.3 5 12 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛
25⅝ 13⅝ MEMCo 1 7.4 6 12 13⅝ d13⅝ 13½— ⅛
13⅝ 8⅝ MercSL .50b .4 5 68 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ MetPro .15 1.6 8 4 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Metex .40 3.2 7 4 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
37⅝ 20 Metoth .32 1.5 15 45 22⅝ 22 22 — ⅝
4 1⅝ Metrocar 9 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅝ MichGen 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 5 MchSup .10e 1.3 16 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
7 3⅝ Mickibry .16 3.6 64 2 4½ 4½ 4½
24⅝ 11⅝ MidlGls .40 2.2 18 48 19⅝ 18⅝ 18½— ⅝
9⅝ 6⅝ Miller H 6 44 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
102 87 MinP pf8.90 11. y60 82 d82 82 —2½
6⅝ 2⅝ MissnIT 71 123 u 7⅝ 6⅝ 7⅝+ ⅜
29 13⅝ MitchlE .20 .7 11 214 28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅛+1
19⅝ 12 MiteCp .50 2.4 8 188 u20½ 19½ 20½+1
19⅝ 11 Moog .40b 2.1 8 1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
8⅝ 6 MtgGth .69e 8.5 15 5 8⅛ 8 8⅛
25⅝ 15½ MtVMll 1a 4.0 15 24⅝ 24½ 24⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 1½ Movielab 8 22 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛

— N—N—N —
15½ 11 NFC n .20 1.4 8 20 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
7½ 4⅛ Narda .20 3.0 8 4 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 12½ NCnvSl n.50 4.0 9 41 13 12⅝ 12½— ⅛
48⅝ 19⅝ NatCSS .32 .7 21 1 47⅝ 47⅝ 47⅝— ½
9½ 5⅝ NatEdu .18i 2.2 5 22 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
16½ 9⅝ NIHllE 7 19 13 12⅝ 12⅝
7 2⅝ NtParap 4 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
11½ 4⅝ NtPatent 128 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛
9⅛ 3⅝ NelsLB .72t 12. 6 6 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
3⅛ 1⅝ NestLM .05e 1.7 10 30 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
29⅝ 16⅝ NHamp .80a 3.5 6 1 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ Nidrlo .05e 3.1 8 2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
17⅝ 9 NMxAr .30e 2.8 36 9 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
11 8⅝ NPinRt s.84 8.8 14 15 9½ 9⅝ 9½
11 5⅝ NProc .55e 6.7 8 15 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
32 23 NYTim .80 3.2 19 41 25⅝ 24⅝ 25 — ⅛
11⅝ 5⅝ NewbE .50 7.7 34 45 6⅝ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
14⅝ 10⅝ Newcor s.56 5.1 4 2 11 10⅝ 11 + ⅛
5 2 Nexus 9 6 4 4 4
22⅝ 17⅝ NiooFSv .80 3.8 7 38 29 27 27 —2
2⅛ 1⅛ Noelind 10 1½ 1½ 1½+ ⅛
11⅝ 3⅛ Nolex 3 4⅝ 4 4⅝+ ⅛
13 7½ Norin .40 3.5 4 5 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 10⅛ Nort pf 1.50 12. 7 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
25 3⅝ Nortek .04 .4 6 39 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
25⅝ 13⅝ NoARoy .20 1.0 7 1 20 20 20 — ⅛
12⅝ 7⅝ NoCdO g 43 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
49⅝ 41½ NIPS pf4.25 10. z100 42 42 42
19⅝ 9½ NuclDta 11 14 16⅛ 16 16 + ⅛
32⅝ 18 Numoc g.87i 169 29⅝ 28⅝ 29⅛+ ⅝

— O—O—O —
17⅝ 9⅝ Oakwd .12b .9 5 18 1 3 4 16 1 7
16 11 OhSealy .84 4.2 8 2 13½ 13½ 13½
10 5⅝ Oilalnd .40e 4.6 5 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
23½ 13⅝ OnLine .24 1.2 13 53 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
44⅝ 25 OOklep 27 z300 34⅝ 33½ 34⅛+1⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Ormand 17 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
14⅝ 7⅝ OutdrSp .20 1.4 13 45 u14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 1⅝ OxfrdFt 52 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 4½ OzarkA .20e 3.2 7 130 6⅛ 6 6⅛— ⅛

— P—Q —
2 ⅝ PF Ind 172 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
17⅝ 14⅝ PGEpfA 1.50 10. 7 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
16 13 PGEpfB 1.37 10. 2 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
14½ 12 PGEpfC 1.25 10. 10 12½ 12½ 12½— ⅛
14⅝ 11 PGEpfD 1.25 10. 26 12½ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
14⅝ 11⅝ PGEpfE 1.25 10. 2 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
14⅝ 11⅝ PGEpfG 1.20 9.8 43 12⅛ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
29½ 24½ PGEpfW 2.57 10. 9 25½ 25⅛ 25⅛
26½ 21⅝ PGEpfV 2.32 9.8 4 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝+ ⅛
29⅝ 24⅝ PGEpfT 2.54 9.8 7 26 25 26 +1
30½ 25 PGEpfS 2.62 9.7 14 26⅝ 26 26⅝+1
13½ 10⅝ PGEpfH 1.12 9.6 26 11⅝ 10⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
27⅝ 22½ PGEpfR 2.37 9.6 58 24⅝ 23⅝ 24⅛+ ⅛
23½ 19⅝ PGEpfO 2 10. 3 20⅛ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
23 18⅝ PGEpfM 1.96 10. 4 19½ 19½ 19½
26⅝ 21⅝ PGEpfJ 2.32 10. 6 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
51 42 PacLt pf4.40 10. z50 43½ 43½ 43½
52⅝ 41⅝ PacLt pf4.50 10. z30 43½ 43½ 43½
59 48 PacPLpf 5 9.5 z50 52½ 52½ 52½+1
23½ 9⅝ PacScie .40 3.3 7 11 12⅛ 12½ 12½— ⅛
34½ 27⅝ PallCp .52 1.7 14 25 31 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ PalomrF 8 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
18⅝ 13⅝ Paradyn n 25 24 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
6⅝ 2⅝ ParkEl 14 6 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
30⅝ 18⅝ Parsons 1 4.3 6 38 23⅝ 23½ 23½
6½ 4⅝ PatFosh .10e 1.7 3 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
12⅝ 6½ Patagon 6 5 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 6⅝ PatoC 2e 15. 5 20 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
9 5⅝ PeerTu .32 3.8 6 28 8⅝ 8½ 8½+ ⅛
2 ⅝ PennDix wt 10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
18⅝ 12⅝ PenTr 1 7.0 5 3 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ PECp .42t 11. 6 125 3⅝ 3½ 3½+ ⅛
19 14⅝ PenRE 1.65 8.7 9 2 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 3⅝ PenobS .20 4.2 6 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
2½ ⅝ Pentron 13 28 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
33⅝ 24⅝ PepBoys 1b 3.9 5 3 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
23⅝ 10 PepCom .48a 2.7 7 24 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+ ⅛
15⅝ 8½ Perini .40 3.1 13 8 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
16⅝ 4⅝ PetroLe 12 44 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 8⅝ PhilLD .65r 6.5 4 48 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
5⅝ 2 Phoenix 97 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
6⅝ 1⅝ PioneerS 2 26 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
6⅝ 5⅝ PltWVa .56 9.0 8 9 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
33 20 PltDM 1.40 4.4 5 3 31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝+ ⅛
34⅝ 23⅝ Pittway 1.65 5.3 6 23 31⅝ 31 31 — ⅝
7⅝ 5⅝ Pizzaln n 10 53 5⅝ 5½ 5½
9⅝ 4⅝ Plantind 25 70 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
11⅝ 6⅝ PlyGm .40b 4.8 4 7 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
26⅝ 17 PneuSc 1 5.2 z300 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
3⅝ ⅝ Polaron 4 10 1½ 1⅛ 1½+ ⅛
18½ 14⅝ PostCp n .50 2.8 8 13 18 18 18
19 10⅝ PrairieO g 36 17½ 16⅝ 17½+1⅛
14⅝ 10½ PratiLmb 1 7.3 6 5 14 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
28 22½ PrenHa 1.36 5.6 9 17 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
15⅝ 6⅝ Presley .64 6.5 3 69 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
25⅝ 6⅝ PrimMt 18 112 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
12⅝ 10⅝ ProCT 1.28e 11. 9 7 12 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 9½ ProvGas .88 9.1 5 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
7⅝ 3⅝ PrdRE .07i 24 5 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
25⅝ 21⅝ PaSP pfC2.34 10. 6 23 22⅝ 23 + ⅛
26½ 23 PaSP pfD2.34 9.6 190 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
11½ 7⅝ PulteH s .24 2.2 3 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
12⅝ 4⅝ PuntaG 9 3 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
12⅝ 9⅝ Punta pf1.10 9.8 13 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
12⅝ 6⅝ Purpac .06e .8 15 11 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝

— R—R—R —
12⅝ 9 RBInd .24 2.3 7 7 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
4½ 1⅝ REDM 5 1 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ RET 19 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
46 42½ RET pf 4.38 9.9 2 44⅝ 44⅝ 44⅝+ ⅛
15 8⅝ RHMed .10e .8 7 14 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
4⅝ 2⅛ RSC .10 3.3 14 41 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
8⅝ 5⅝ Ragan .10e 1.4 9 6 7⅝ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
23½ 12⅝ RnchEx .16e .7 4 45 14½ 14 14⅛— ⅛
21⅝ 10⅝ RamprO g 828 u22½ 20⅝ 22⅛+1⅝
22½ 21⅝ Ransbrg 1.20 4.4 7 1 27 27 27
4⅝ 1½ RanAm wt 99 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
3⅝ 2 RathP 41 2½ 2⅝ 2½+ ⅛
22⅝ 13½ Rayind .40 2.3 15 4 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
5⅝ 2⅝ Reading 6 1 3½ 3½ 3½
20⅝ 14½ REInv 1.60 8.7 13 7 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 10 RlIncT 1.40 12. 6 5 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
4⅝ 2½ Redlaw .25e 6.9 8 7 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
5⅝ 2½ ReevesT 71 10 5 5 5
12⅝ 8⅝ RegalB .72 5.8 9 48 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
19⅝ 14⅝ RemAr 1b 6.3 5 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
16½ 6⅝ RepGyp .40 3.1 4 6 13⅝ 13 13 — ⅛
43 32 RepNY 2 5.2 5 2 38⅝ 38⅛ 38⅛
25 22 RNY pf2.12 9.1 23 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
26⅝ 11⅝ ReshCot .24 1.9 8 154 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
69½ 20½ ResrtA 10 612 45½ 43⅝ 44 —1⅛
108 27 ResrtB 15 z2400 73⅛ 68⅝ 69⅝—3⅛
7⅝ 2 RestAssc 10 17 4 3⅝ 4 + ⅛
13⅝ 5 RexNore 9 36 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
16⅝ 14⅝ RiolOil n 63 16½ 15⅝ 16 + ⅛
8⅝ 3⅝ RibletP .12 1.6 4 73 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝+ ⅛
10⅝ 5 Richton .44 7.2 7 109 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
50⅝ 25⅝ RileyCo 7 16 39⅝ 38⅝ 38⅝— ⅛
34⅝ 27 RioAlgo g1.08 22 26½ d26⅛ 26½— ⅛
16⅝ 8⅝ Robntch 124 12½ 11⅝ 12⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ Roblin .12 1.8 5 14 6½ 6½ 6½
51⅝ 23⅝ Rogers .20 .5 15 7 43⅝ 43⅝ 43⅝
Rogers wi 3 22⅝ 22 22⅛
5 2⅝ RoncoT 4 9 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
6⅝ 1⅝ RoyPalm 12 6 3 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ Rusco 4 45 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
6 2½ RBW Cp 5 22 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛
19 10⅝ Russell .48 3.1 6 21 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛

— S—S—S —
6⅝ 3⅝ SFM .20 3.5 6 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
13½ 8⅝ SGL .25b 2.8 5 27 9 8⅝ 9 — ⅛
3½ 1½ SGSec 100 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
17 13⅝ SGSe pf1.70 12. 21 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
3½ 1⅝ SMD 5 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
16 9⅝ Salem .40a 2.7 7 14 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ SCarlo 16 2 2 2
18⅝ 8⅝ SDgo pf .88 9.4 7 9⅝ 8⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
11 8⅝ SDgo pf .90 9.7 7 9⅝ 8⅝ 9⅝+1
13 9⅝ SDgo pf 1 9.8 3 10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ⅛
29 23⅝ SDgo pf2.68 11. 4 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ 14⅝ SFrRE 1.60 8.0 17 13 20 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
1⅝ 7-16 SFRE wt 19 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
23⅝ 18⅝ SanJW 1.60 8.1 9 3 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
14⅝ 5½ Sandate .48 4.0 4 2 10 10 10
11½ 6½ SoundrL .30 3.1 6 6 10 9⅝ 9⅝
9⅛ 5⅛ ScheibE .56 9.7 16 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ 12⅝ Schmul 1 5.5 4 4 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
4⅞ 2⅛ Schulter 6 26 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
6 3⅛ Schradr .34i 6 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
39⅝ 24½ SciAllo .24 .7 15 95 35⅝ 34⅝ 35⅛+1⅛
31 19⅝ ScurryR g 4 u31⅝ 30½ 30½— ⅛
22½ 15 SbdAM .40 2.2 3 10 17⅛ 16⅝ 17⅛+ ⅛
19 3⅛ Seaictrc 7 37 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝
3⅝ 1 Seaport 56 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 2⅝ SecMtg 24 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
13⅝ 6⅛ Setos .36 4.3 7 15 8⅝ 7⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
3 15-16 SeligAsc 6 5 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
8 5⅛ Semtch .20b 3.4 10 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
8⅛ 4⅝ Srvsco .40 3.9 5 7 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
15½ 9⅛ SetonCo .50 3.6 4 2 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
27 12⅝ Sharon 1a 3.6 5 75 u28⅝ 27 28⅛+1⅛
8⅛ 5⅛ Showin .50 9.8 5 6 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
8⅛ 2⅛ ShelterR 5 9 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
42⅛ 19 Showbt 1 4.4 8 12 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
27⅝ 12⅝ Sierrcin .30 1.3 12 34 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
8⅝ 7⅛ Silco s .28 3.4 7 26 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
23⅛ 13 Sigma .40 2.2 8 5 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
11 7⅛ SikesA .35e 4.3 4 4 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
15⅛ 10⅛ Silolnc .30 2.0 4 22 15 14⅝ 14⅝
16⅝ 3⅝ Silvrcst 7 2 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
6 3⅛ SimcaS .25b 5.6 9 5 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
13⅛ 10⅛ Smkins .80 6.7 5 6 12 12 12
6 2⅛ Solitron 18 1533 u 6⅛ 5⅝ 6⅛+ ⅛
26⅛ 19⅛ SonderB .40 1.5 8 12 26 25⅝ 25⅝
14⅛ 5⅛ SorgPap .21e 1.8 4 7 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
11⅝ 9⅛ SoerCap .80a 7.4 15 3 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 10⅝ SCEd pf1.06 9.7 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
12⅛ 10⅝ SCEd pf1.08 10. 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
14 11⅝ SCEd pf1.19 10. 3 12 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
17⅛ 13 SCEd pf1.45 9.5 15 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
27⅛ 20⅝ SCEd pf2.30 9.7 96 25 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
26⅛ 21⅛ SCEd pf2.21 9.4 5 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
90 77⅛ SCEd pf7.58 9.5 1 80 80 80 —2½
11 7⅛ SwFIBk .50 5.7 7 2 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
15⅝ 9 SpecllyR 5 4 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
13⅛ 6⅛ Spector .31e 4.0 2 6 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 3⅛ Spectro 5 4 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
6⅝ 5 Spencer .16 3.7 5 46 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
5⅛ 4⅛ Splentex .24 5.1 9 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
23⅛ 13⅝ StaltraL 13 65 23 22⅛ 23
26½ 19⅝ StdAlin 1 4.0 6 2 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
13⅝ 6⅝ StdCont .40b 3.3 8 4 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
28⅛ 20⅛ StCoosa 1.60 6.6 7 27 24⅛ 23⅝ 24⅛+ ⅛
12⅝ 6 StdMell 20 124 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
13⅝ 4⅛ Stange .20 2.5 10 61 8⅛ 7⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅛ Stared 4 124 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅛+ ⅛
14½ 10⅛ StarSup .80 5.7 4 2 14 14 14
3⅝ 1⅛ Stardust 2 7 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 4 Steelmt .24b 3.7 15 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
25⅝ 16 StepnCh .80 4.6 7 3 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
2⅛ 15-16 SterlEl 5 11 1⅛ 1 1
4 2⅛ SterlExt .10 3.6 39 23 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
14⅛ 6⅛ StratW .30b 2.2 22 47 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
5 2⅛ SueAnn .24e 8.0 7 1 3 3 3 — ⅛
2⅛ 1 Summit 6 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
17⅛ 7 Sunair .60 5.1 7 6 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛
31⅝ 12⅛ Sundrc .16b .6 159 101 27⅛ 26⅝ 27
19⅛ 13⅛ SunFdS .40 2.9 6 3 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
19⅛ 6⅛ Supind .25 1.7 7 20 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
11⅝ 6 SupSurg .32 3.8 6 6 8⅛ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
39⅛ 20⅛ Suoron .30 .8 24 74 38⅛ 37⅛ 38⅝+1⅛
10⅛ 4⅛ Susquen 4 45 5⅛ 5 5
1⅝ ⅝ SutrMtg wt 6 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞—1-16
7⅝ 3⅛ Syntov .30b 5.5 16 14 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
38⅝ 24⅛ Syntex 1.10 3.2 9 275 34⅝ 34⅛ 34⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 13⅝ SystEng 11 47 13⅛ 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
8⅛ 3⅛ SysPin .20 5.2 4 1 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛

— T—T—T —
13⅝ 6⅛ TEC .40 5.8 10 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
5⅛ 1⅝ TFI 7 6 2 2 2
16⅛ 8⅛ TabPd .20 1.3 9 13 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ Tallevin wt 4 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛
14⅛ 8 TandB 1e 12. 5 10 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
14⅛ 7⅛ Tannet .28 3.4 4 17 8⅛ 7⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 11⅛ Tasty 1.20b 10.5 75 4 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ TechSym 13 15 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
9⅛ 4 TechOp 7 4 8 8 8 + ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ TechTp .07r 3.3 10 56 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
7⅛ 3⅝ Techral .24 4.3 6 10 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
53⅝ 18⅝ TejonR 62 4 40⅛ 40⅛ 40⅛+ ⅛
14⅝ 7⅝ TeleCm .60 5.5 3 27 11 11 11 — ⅛
27⅛ 15⅛ Telflex .43 1.8 11 9 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
22⅛ 12 Telscl .60 3.1 14 14 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
6 2⅛ Tenna 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
4⅛ 1⅛ Tensor 16 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ TerraC .10i 8 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
15⅛ 7⅛ TetraT 21 3 12⅛ 12⅝ 12⅛
16⅝ 7⅝ TextlAir .16 1.5 11 58 11 10⅛ 10⅛
1⅝ ⅝ ThorCp 4 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
4⅝ 3⅛ ThreeD .20 5.3 3 2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
21⅛ 14⅛ Thriftm 1 4.9 4 6 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
7 3 Tidwell 3 59 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
107⅛ 90 TolEdpf 10 11. z40 92 92 92 +1
22⅛ 9⅛ TotlPet g.32 287 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛
15⅛ 3⅝ TotlPet wt 71 15⅛ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
6⅝ 2 TownCtry 11 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ TrnsLux .05e .9 6 2 5⅛ 5⅝ 5⅛+ ⅛
12 7⅛ TrcnsOil .05e .5 16 63 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Tredwy .20 3.6 10 7 5⅝ 5½ 5½
19⅛ 9⅝ TriaCp .20 1.9 6 21 11⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
40⅛ 4⅛ TuboM 14 547 26⅛ 24½ 25⅛+ ⅛
35⅛ 23⅝ TurnrC 2 7.1 8 65 28 28 28 — ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ TwinFr .20 3.8 6 22 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛

— U—U—U —
12⅛ 7⅛ U&I 49 8 9⅛ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ UIP .24 6.6 5 26 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
5⅛ 2 UNA .20 4.6 4 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 4⅛ URS .40b 7.6 6 13 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ Unimax 4 17 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ⅛
7⅛ 6⅛ Unimax pf 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
16 11⅛ UAirPd .64b 4.7 8 12 13½ 13½ 13½+ ⅛
14⅛ 11 UnCosF .66 5.4 6 3 12⅛ 11⅝ 12⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ 1⅝ UnFoods 12 2 1½ 1½ 1½
5⅝ 2⅛ UNatCo 18 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
⅛ 5-128 UNatCp wt 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
8⅛ 5⅛ UNICp pf 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 9⅝ USFltr .32 2.8 7 101 11⅝ 11½ 11½— ⅛
11 7⅛ UnRIT .81e 7.7 13 46 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
⅛ 1-16 UnRIT wt 4 1-16 1-16 1-16
4⅛ 2⅛ USRdium 7 3 2⅝ 3 + ⅛
16⅛ 13 USRbR 1a 7.0 6 2 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
12⅛ 8⅛ UnityB 12 17 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
16⅛ 10⅛ UnivRs .30 2.2 12 21 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
16⅛ 9 UnivRu .72 7.7 6 8 9⅛ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛

— V—V—V —
14⅛ 6⅛ Valle's .81i 13 8 7 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
16⅛ 11⅛ Valmac .80 6.5 12 27 12⅝ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
2⅛ 2 ValueL .06e 2.4 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
6⅛ 1⅛ Verit 6 4 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
37⅝ 16⅛ VernitA .32b 1.7 7 3 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
10⅛ 4⅛ Vernitrn 10 1.4 7 428 7⅛ 6⅝ 7⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 1⅛ Vertiple 7 11 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
4 1⅛ Vesely 113 90 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 1⅛ Viatech 6 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ VintageE 2 5 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
8 5 Vitco .16b 3.2 4 1 5 5 5 — ⅛
12⅛ 6⅛ Vishay 7 45 9⅛ 9 9⅛— ⅛
7 3⅛ VisualG 1s 3.1 8 3 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
18⅛ 10 Voplex .52 4.2 5 3 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛

— W—W—W —
7⅛ 2⅛ WTC .02i 33 71 5⅛ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
10⅛ 6⅛ Wackht .40b 5.8 6 18 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
3⅛ 2 WadelEq 7 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
23⅛ 10⅛ Wainoco 12 .5 15 96 22⅛ 21⅛ 21⅝— ⅛
11⅛ 5 WallcS 12 2.2 13 11 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
44 17⅛ Wang 06 .2 19 33 36⅝ 35⅝ 36⅛
38⅛ 17 Wang B 16 .5 18 60 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 9⅛ WardsCo .20 1.6 4 15 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
23⅛ 7⅛ WarnC pf.05 .5 5 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ WshHm 30 17 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
26⅛ 21⅛ WshPst s.36 1.6 7 21 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛
25⅛ 20⅛ WRIT 2.12 8.5 14 14 25⅛ 25 25 — ⅛
7⅛ 5 Watsco .30 5.0 8 4 6⅛ 6 6
3⅛ 2⅛ Weiman 36 7 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
17⅛ 6⅛ WeldTu .30b 2.0 21 22 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
5⅛ 3 Wellco .25 5.6 25 15 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
9⅛ 6⅛ WescoFn .38 4.8 6 13 8 8 8
41⅛ 19⅛ Wstburn g1a 58 39⅛ 38⅛ 38⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 11⅛ WstFin .48 2.9 3 79 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
13⅛ 12⅛ WPacRR n 3 11 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 3⅛ Whippny .20 2.1 84 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ WhitCbl .40 6.2 7 5 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ Whitehall 6 12 5 5 5
8⅛ 2 Wichita 29 44 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
16 8⅛ Wmhous .60 3.0 8 25 15⅛ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
4 1⅛ WilsnB 15i 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
16⅛ 10⅛ Wincorp .40 2.9 18 9 14⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
51 44⅛ WisP pf4.50 10 z100 45 45 45
14⅛ 11 Wastrm n .60 5.2 5 20 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 4⅛ WbWear .40 6.2 5 6 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 10 Wrather .10e 6 40 13 16⅛ 16 16 — ⅛
1 7-16 ⅛ WrightH g 20 1 3-16 1⅛ 1⅛
27 17⅛ Wynnin .60 2.5 7 3 24 23⅛ 24
16 11 WymBn .64 5.6 8 3 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛

— X—Y—Z —
12⅛ 2 Xonics 19 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
17 11⅛ ZeroCp .44 3.0 7 1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 7⅛ Zimmer .36 4.6 7 8 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Herald Tribune
The international essential.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, June 1, 1979

Crawfd 14¼ 15¼
CrasTre 18⅛ 18½
CultrFed 1 1½
Cycltron 14½ 16
DanlyM 19⅛ 20½
DtaDes 13 13½
DaytMal 24 26
DekibAg 25⅛ 26½
DeLuxC 32 32¾
DetCanT 12 13
DetintB 24 25
DeweyEl 1⅛ 2⅛
DiaCrys 23⅝ 24⅛
DlxnCru 31 32½
Docutel 7⅝ 8¼
DolirGn 8⅛ 9⅛
Donldsn 21½ 22½
DorchGs 16 16¼
DavIDB 19⅛ 20
DunkinD 13 13½
Durlron 15⅛ 16⅛
EatnVnce 5½ 6¼
EconLab 20⅝ 21⅝
ElPasEl 9⅛ 10¼
ElderBe 8¼ 9
EleNucl 4½ 5
ElModul 5½ 6½
EnrDev 15 16
Enfwistl 2⅛ 3¼
EstOil 24 25
EthanAl 30⅝ 31⅝
Fabri 11-16 15-16
FidUnLf 34 34½
FlBkSys 34⅝ 37½
FtBosln 20⅛ 21
FtEmpS 11⅛ 11⅝
FtWnFin 5⅛ 5⅝
Flickor 13⅛ 13⅝
FloatPnt 14⅛ 15⅛
FlaWatU ⅝ 1
ForestO 18⅝ 19⅝
Formigli 2⅛ 3
FrankCp 8 8½
FrankEl 12⅝ 12⅞
GnRlEsl 8½ 10
GnReins 77 79
GovEFn 11½ 12⅛
GreenM 11½ 12
GrayAdv 34 37
Glllnst 14½ 16
Gvrodyn 4⅛ 5⅛
Hardwk 14½ 15⅛
HrpRow 12⅛ 12⅞
HarpGp 27 27⅝
HarlfNl 15⅝ 16⅝
HenrdF 20½ 21⅛
Holobm 2⅛ 2⅛
Hoover 18⅛ 18⅝
HorizRs 1⅛ 1⅞
Hvatllnt 15½ 14½
IndNucl 4⅛ 4⅝
Infralnd 3⅛ 3⅝
IntelCp 45⅛ 46⅛
IntrcEnr 7⅛ 8¼
IntmlGs 13⅛ 13⅝
InBkWsh 8⅝ 9⅛
IwaSoUt 23⅝ 24⅝
JamWP h 7⅛ 8
Jamsby 14⅛ 15
JlttyPd ½ ⅞
JoslynM 16⅛ 17
KalsSt pf 19⅝ 20½
Kalvar 2⅛ 2⅝
Kaman 18⅝ 19¼
KmpAm 11 11½
KateGre 5-16 13-16
Kaysam 3 4½
KellySv 26½ 28
Keuffel 16⅝ 17½
Kimball 15 15½
Kinglnt 16½ 17½
KnapeV 14 15
Krafos 15⅛ 16⅛
Lancein 18⅛ 19
LandRes 2⅛ 3¼
LaneCo 21⅛ 22⅛
LtdStor 6⅛ 7
LinBcst 41⅛ 42
Logetrn 10⅛ 11⅛
MadsGE 14⅛ 15⅛
MagellPet 2⅛ 2 15-16
MairRt h 1 7-16 1 11-16
Mallkrl 28⅛ 29⅛
MatAsst 19⅛ 20⅛
MaulLP 24½ 26
McCorm 14⅛ 14⅛
McQuay 11⅛ 12½
MidsxW 20½ 21½
MdldCap 5⅛ 6⅛
MidlRes 3⅛ 4
MidlBks 26⅛ 27⅛
Millior 25½ 26⅛
MissVIG 14 15
MontCol 7⅛ 7½
MoorePd 18⅛ 19⅛
MorgRes 1⅛ 2⅛
Mostek 24⅛ 24⅛
MotchM 17 18
MatClub 6⅛ 6⅛
Mueller 22⅛ 23½
NaraCp 23 24½
NatGOll 13⅛ 14⅛
NwldRE 14½ 15⅛
NJNGas 14⅛ 15⅛
NielsnA 23⅛ 24⅛
NielsnB 23⅛ 24⅛
NoCarGs 11⅛ 11⅛
NoEOI un 74½ 76
NwtNGs 12⅛ 12½
NwstPS 16½ 17
Noxell 20 20½
OgilvyM 28 30⅛
OhFerro 10⅛ 11⅛
OtterTP 20⅛ 21⅛
PCAInt 7⅛ 7⅛
PabstB 11½ 12
PcGaR 20⅛ 21
PasteyP 9⅛ 10
PeerMf 8½ 9⅛
PenaEnl 14⅛ 15⅛
Petrolit 48 49
Pettibon 22⅛ 24⅛
PierceSS 10 10⅛
Pinkrtn 29⅛ 30⅛
PlonHIB 21⅛ 21⅛
Plastine 2⅛ 3⅛
Possis 6 6⅛
Progro 1 1⅛
PbSvNC 11⅛ 12⅛
PuritBen 18⅛ 19
PutDCap 8 8½
Quatlons 5⅛ 5⅛
RosenPr 8⅛ 8⅛
Raychm 86½ 88½
Raymnd 27⅛ 28½
RecoEq 7⅛ 7⅛
RoadEx 28⅛ 29
RobbMy 34⅛ 36½
Roselon 4⅛ 5⅛
Rouse 11⅛ 11⅛
RusStov 15⅛ 15⅛
Sadller 3⅛ 4⅛
ScanDt 2 5-16 2 9-16
ScrippH 48 51
SelsDett 11⅛ 11⅛
Svcmstr 27⅛ 28⅛
Shawmt 34⅛ 35⅛
SolidSIS 11 12
SCalWtr 12⅛ 14⅛
SwG&Co 11 11⅛
SwEISv 15½ 16⅛
Standvn 29 29⅛
StdRegs 25⅛ 26½
StanHP 25⅛ 26⅛
SterlSt 5⅛ 6⅛
StrawCl 25 26⅛
SuperEl 6⅛ 7⅛
TIME DC 6⅛ 6⅛
Tampax 30 31
TecumP 61⅛ 63⅛
Tennant 28 30
Tlprary 9⅛ 9⅛
ToscoCp 14⅛ 15
TrnsOcO 17⅛ 18⅛
TricoPd 48 51
TritnOG 6 6½
TysonFd 14½ 15½
UnMcGil 10 11
USSurg 18⅛ 19⅛
USTrck 14½ 15
UVaBsh 24½ 25
UpPenP 16⅛ 17½
ValyGas 10 10½
VanDus 19⅛ 20
Velcro g 9⅛ 9⅛
VaNBsh 14⅛ 15⅛
WchEnr 14⅛ 14⅛
WebbRs 17½ 18½
Weldtrn 2⅛ 3⅛
WigmMe 9⅛ 10⅛
WellsGa 5⅛ 6
WinMtg 4⅛ 4⅛
WmorC 33⅛ 34½
WoodLot 27½ 28⅛
WWEne 7⅛ 7½
WrighlW 4⅛ 5⅛
ZionUtc 19½ 20½

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 1, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 15/16 - 11 1/16	5⅝ - 5⅞	1 15/16 - 2 1/16	11⅝ - 12	11⅝ - 11⅞
2 M.	10 7/16 - 10 9/16	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	2 - 2¼	11⅞ - 12⅛	11⅝ - 11⅞
3 M.	10½ - 10⅝	6 1/16 - 6 3/16	2 - 2¼	11⅞ - 12⅛	11⅝ - 11⅞
6 M.	10⅜ - 10⅝	6 13/16 - 6 15/16	2¼ - 2½	11⅞ - 12⅛	11⅝ - 11⅞
1 Y.	10⅛ - 10⅜	7⅛ - 7⅜	3⅛ - 3⅜	11 11/16 - 11 15/16	11⅝ - 11⅞

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, June 1, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91⅝	92⅝
Ashland 7½-82	95½	96½
Australia 8½-83	94⅝	95⅝
Australia 8⅝-91	94⅛	95⅛
Australia 8⅝-92	90⅛	91⅛
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91⅛	92⅛
Barclays 8½-92	92⅛	93⅛
BCHyd. 7⅝-85	90⅛	91⅛
Bell Can 7⅝-87	90	91
BFCE 8⅝-83	96⅛	97⅛
Brazil 9⅛-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	98½	99½
BrokenHill 8-85	92⅛	93⅛
Cpc Berm. 8⅛-84	96	97
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	92⅛	93⅛
Charbonas 8⅝-81	97½	98½
CitvInvest 8⅝-84	93⅛	94⅛
Cons Food 7½-91	86⅛	87⅛
Conoco 8-86	95	96
Cutler Ham 8-87	91⅛	92⅛
EEC 8⅛-82	96⅛	97⅛
EEC 7⅝-84	92	93
ECS 8⅝-81	98	99
ECS 8⅝-97	90½	91½
EIB 8⅝-83	95⅛	96⅛
EIB 8-84	93⅛	94⅛
Elf Aquit. 8⅛-85	94	95
EMI 9⅛-89	92½	93½
Ericsson 8½-89	92⅛	93⅛
Esso 8-86 nov	97⅛	98⅛
Eurofima 8½-83	96⅛	97⅛
Fiat 8-82	94½	95½
First Chic 7-80	97½	98½
Gotaverken 8½-87	91	92
Gould 9⅝-83	99½	100½
GulfWestn 8⅝-84	93	95
Hamersley 8½-84	96	97
Horne Oil 9½-86	97⅛	98⅛
ICI 8⅛-87	92⅛	93⅛
ISE Cnda 9-82	97⅛	98⅛
I.U.Overseas 9-83	96⅛	97⅛
Kidde W. 8½-85	92½	93½
Kockums 8-83	95⅛	96⅛
Manitoba 8⅝-83	96	97
Michelin 9⅛-86	98⅛	99⅛
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	95⅛	96⅛
Montreal 9⅛-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	91	92
NatWest 9-86	96⅛	97⅛
NBrunswick 9-83	97½	98½
NBrunswick 8-84	92⅛	93⅛
NZealand 9⅛-82	98½	99½
NZealand 8½-83	96	97
NrgKombk 8½-91	93	94
Norskhyd 8½-92	92⅛	93⅛
Norway 8½-81	96⅛	97⅛
Occidental 9⅛-83	98½	99½
Offsh Min 8⅛-85	92½	93½
Ontario 9-83	98½	99½
OntarioHyd 8-87	91⅛	92½
ProvSaskat 8⅛-86	95	96
QuebProv 8½-81	97⅛	98
QuebProv 9-83	98⅛	99⅛
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
SaabScania 8½-89	91⅛	92⅛
S.A.S. 8-85	93½	94½
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	92½	93½
Singer 8⅛-82	95	96
Sfind 8⅛-88	97½	98½
Sweden 8⅛-87	92	92⅛
SwedStCo. 7⅛-82	94⅛	95⅛
TMay 7⅛-87	89⅛	90⅛
Textron 7⅛-87	90½	91½
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	90⅛	91⅛
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	92⅛	93⅛
Vwagen 7⅛-87	90⅛	91⅛
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90⅛	91⅛

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4⅛-87	74	76
Baker 5½-93	119	121
Beatrice 6⅛-91	100	102
Beatrice 4½-92	83½	85½
Beecham 6⅛-92	99½	100½
Boots 6⅛-93	98½	99½
Borden 6⅛-91	98½	100½
Borden 5-92	85	87
BroadHole 4⅛-87	71	73
Carnation 4-88	69½	71½
Chevron 5-88	141½	143½
Chrysler 4⅛-88	65½	67½
Chrysler 5-88	66½	68½
Coke Bott. 6⅛-93	89	91
Cr Suisse 4⅛-91	115½	117½
GummInt 6⅛-86	89	91
DartInd 4⅛-87	79	81
EastKodak 4½-88	81	83
Ford 6-86	86½	88½
Ford 5-88	78½	80½
GenElec 4⅛-87	75	77
GenFoods 4⅛-82	87	89½
Gillette 4⅛-82	83½	85½
Gillette 4⅛-87	72½	74½
GulfWestn 5-88	84½	86½
Honneywell 6-86	83	85
ICI 6⅛-97	91½	92½
INA 6-97	91	93
ISE 6⅛-89	86	88
ITT 4⅛-97	71½	73½
Jusco 6-92	104½	105½
Komatsu 7⅛-90	128½	129½
MorganJP 4⅛-87	89½	91½
Nabisco 5⅛-88	94	96
OwensIll 4½-87	100	102
PenneyJC 4⅛-87	70½	72½
RCA 5-88	81	83
Revlon 4⅛-83	131	133
Revlon 4⅛-87	111	113
Sperry 4⅛-88	93½	95½
Squibb 4⅛-87	78½	80½
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
Texas 7½-93	89	91
Tyco 8½-88	100	102
UnCarb 4⅛-82	88½	90½
WarnLamb 4½-87	72½	74½
WarnLamb 4⅛-88	69	71
Xerox 5-88	72½	74½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Friday	95.83	88.84
Previous	95.83	88.84

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(Continued from Back Page)

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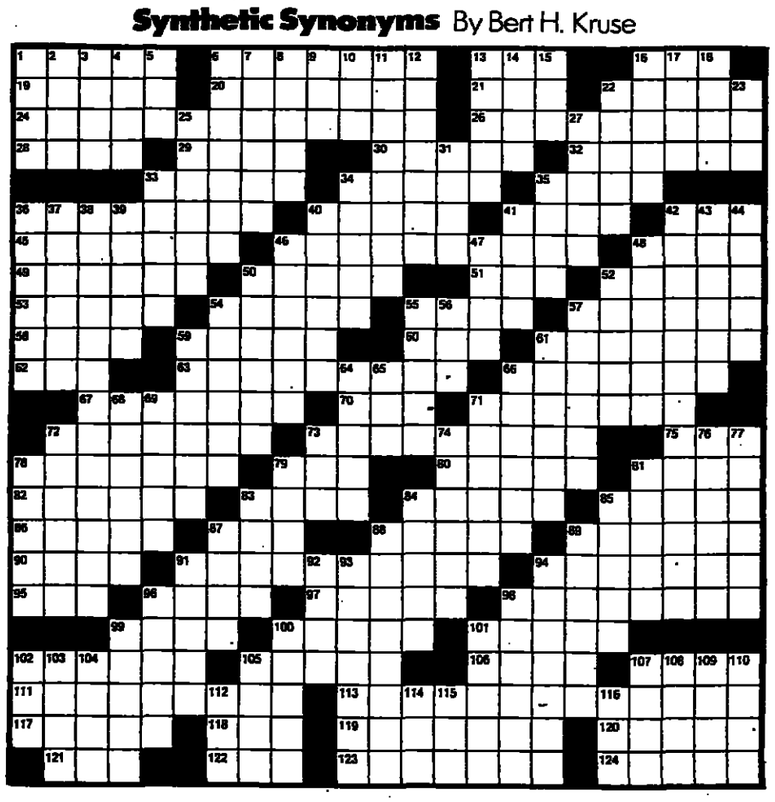
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Synthetic Synonyms By Bert H. Kruse



ACROSS

1 Dutch cheeses
6 Attacks
13 Demure
16 Nincompoop
19 Beverage
20 Boston square
21 Past
22 Berlin avenue
24 Author of "Hiawatha"
26 New Yorkers
28 Poetry
29 Porky's plaint
30 Storehouse
32 Colors
33 Customs
34 Decelerates
35 Let
36 Removes from office
40 Ahab's quarry
41 Soccer great
42 G.I. Jane
45 Stritch and May
46 Easy, vulnerable target
48 Trapper's trophy
49 Inn guest
50 Scenic view
51 Trilby on a Londoner
52 Dealt sparingly
53 Galore
54 Push
55 Debt memo
57 Treelike cactus
58 Desires
59 Growing out
60 Tore
61 A bit more tetched
62 Tupolev-144, e.g.
63 L.A. team
66 Rooks
67 More content
70 Bravo, in Barcelona

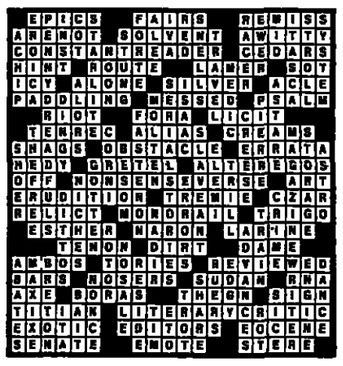
ACROSS

71 Memorable chief
72 Draws back
73 Dinner entree
75 Women's service org.
78 Beavers
79 Shanty
80 Aunt in "Oklahoma!"
81 Stowe transport
82 Dress
83 Buzzes
84 "—— needs a good memory"
85 Menace in India
86 Garlic unit
87 Frivolous girl
88 —— nothing
89 Eddied
90 Honey site
91 G. & S. ship
94 Cat variety
95 Compass dir.
96 Bridge coup
97 Like a certain range
98 Props
99 Hoax
100 Erect
101 Actress Shire
102 Eastern incarnation
105 Asian inn
106 Perdition
107 Skin
111 A view from Cleveland
113 City northwest of Roma
117 Stranger
118 Spenserian bag
119 Circe, e.g.
120 Crime increasing in our time
121 Stop
122 Crop
123 Money in ancient Greece
124 Difficult years

DOWN

1 She loved Narcissus
2 Elwood, in "Harvey"
3 Throb
4 Avril et mai, e.g.
5 Lose pep
6 Is ambitious
7 Rich biscuits
8 Hose
9 Turpentine resin
10 —— de France
11 Kind of TV show
12 Heart contraction
13 A cartoonist and cartoon hero
14 Flirt visually
15 "Te" in "Te amo"
16 Without help
17 Garden pest
18 Dry
22 Burning
23 Kind of curve
25 Western dam
27 Quiet
31 Greatly impressed
33 Actor from N.Y.C.: 1939-76
34 Condition
35 Field trial event
36 Holds up
37 R.I.P. speeches
38 Deer-antelope playground
39 King bested him
40 Makes cloth
41 Solid fuel
42 Famous jockey
43 Astaire's sister et al.
44 Tree on Lebanon's flag
46 Sea duck
47 Like many a model
48 P.R. man's forte
50 Oil-producing rocks
52 Garb for Gandhi
54 Escargots
55 Maskegons' kin
56 Chance
57 Tandy, to Cronyn
59 British, for one
61 Emerson contemporary
64 Owls' sounds
65 Musical high note
66 Nab
68 On the go
69 U.S. painter: 1859-1940
71 Peak in Thessaly
72 Rope-ladder step
73 Kind of punch
74 Tattle
76 Most unusual
77 Manual arts
78 Hide
79 Cordell
81 Wrong, in Roma
83 Injure
84 He crowned William the Conqueror
85 Mea ——
87 Realm of Rama I
88 Applicable, old style
89 "Storia di Cristo" author
91 Bright light
92 Lizard: Comb. form
93 Other names
94 —— puisne
96 Dancer Ted
98 Small pike-perch
99 Equine
100 Moisten
101 Vestige
102 Ga. neighbor
103 Galba's good-bye
104 Sib
105 Sp. lass
107 Reduce
108 If not
109 One in social demand
110 Browns
112 "—— Woman"
114 Hagen
115 Create a lap
116 Produce lace

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Cloudy	MADRID	21	70	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Rain	MIAMI	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA			N.A.	MILAN	29	84	Fair
ATHENS	28	82	Cloudy	MONTREAL	19	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Fair	MOSCOW	29	84	Fair
BELGRADE	28	82	Fair	MUNICH	26	79	Fair
BERLIN	30	86	Fair	NEW YORK	22	72	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloudy	NICE	25	77	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	30	86	Cloudy	OSLO	27	81	Mist
BUDAPEST	31	88	Cloudy	PARIS	20	68	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	29	84	Fair
COPENHAGEN	27	81	Fair	ROME	27	81	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	SOFIA	24	75	Cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	25	77	Fair
EDINBURGH	16	61	Fair	TEHRAN	26	79	Cloudy
FLORENCE	32	90	Fair	TEL AVIV	29	84	Fair
FRANKFURT	24	75	Mist	TOKYO	21	70	Cloudy
GENEVA	23	73	Fair	TUNIS	32	90	Fair
HELSINKI	22	72	Fair	VIENNA	30	86	Fair
ISTANBUL			N.A.	WARSAW	33	91	Fair
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Overcast	WASHINGTON	25	77	Cloudy
LISBON	21	70	Fair	ZURICH	25	77	Fair
LONDON	18	64	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

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June 1, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Boerbond	SF 727.40
— (d) Conbor	SF 481.00
— (d) Grobor	SF 603.00
— (d) Stockbor	SF 725.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 16.35
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.88
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.00

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.82
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.97

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 19.20
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.75
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.43

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 297.50
— (d) Canasec	SF 445.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 59.50
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 78.75
— (d) Usec	SF 452.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 109.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 18.88
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 45.60

EARNEX Fd. Box 1765, Nassau, Bahamas:

— (d) Earnex Fd.	$ 5.30

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.76
— (d) Fidelity Cir. Sys. Tr.	$ 43.53
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 22.72
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 30.00
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.29

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.61
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 7.93
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 16.33

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 45.48
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 16.13
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.57
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.33

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$77.33
— (r) Jardine S.East Adia	$ 17.19

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11

—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 240.58
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 304.80

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.92

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Parfon Sec. R Est	SF 1,308.00
— (r) Securavia	SF 1,820.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 315.50*
— (d) Interselect	SF 49.50*
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 377.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 345.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 72.25

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 297.50
— (d) Canasec	SF 445.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 59.50
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 78.75
— (d) Usec	SF 452.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 109.00

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— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.57
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— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 72.25

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 21.80
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 57.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 65.50
— (d) Eurit Europa Sh	SF 121.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 163.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF 54.00
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 69.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF 247.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 187.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 203.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Allanticinvest	DM 11.54
— (d) Eurasiafonds	DM 25.19
— (d) Unifonds	DM 14.55
— (d) Unirenta	DM 37.84
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 58.83

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.54
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,038.88
(w) Trusicor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.30
(w) Austral. Selec? Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 125.95
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.93
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 13.20
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,413.00
(d) Carlos Open-End Fund	$ 198.14
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.68
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 1,013.47
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.81
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.89
(d) Convertible Japan	$8.81
(w) O.G.C.	$ 42.75*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$0.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 16.39
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$18.41
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,169.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,570.60
(w) First Interst Fund	$ 211.59
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 1,470.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 98.33
(d) Fonditalia	$ 12.45
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 48.17
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$8.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.58
(w) Haussmann Hldg. NV	$ 293.44
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$ 29.41
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$109.25
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 111.82
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.94
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 161.22
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.34
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 14.48
(d) Investia DWS	DM 34.58
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 32.05
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.89
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.53
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$60.74
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 42.18
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,845.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.27
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jpn. F	$ 12.39
(i) Leverage Cos. Hold	$ 48.72
(w) Luxfund	$ 26.65
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.11
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$9.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.67
(w) Nikkon Fund	$ 16.95
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$8.06
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 3.67
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 66.22
(d) Putnam Interst Fund	$ 29.44
(d) Renta Fund	$ 57.39
(d) Rentinvest	LF 849.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.21
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.46
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 63.20
(w) Sepre (N.A.V.)	$ 14.60
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 92.60
(w) Soros Fund	$ 427.19
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 12.02
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$ 48.04
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 45.91
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 71.72
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.13
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.95
(w) United Can Inv. Fund	$ 2.11
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 10.93
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.84
(d) World Bouity Grth. Fd	$ 477.12
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 12.37
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 72.48
(w) Worldwide Special	$1,448.5/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/A $10 to $1 per unit. 5/5 — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price-Ex-Coupon.

BOOKS

THE LIVING END

By Stanley Elkin. Robbins Dutton. 148 pp. $7.95.

By Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"ELLERBEE," according to Stanley Elkin's new novel, "The Living End," is "having a bad time of it . . . He had many financial reversals . . . His portfolio was a disgrace . . . His house, appraised for tax purposes at many thousands of dollars below its replacement cost, burned down, and recently his once flourishing liquor store, one of the largest in Minneapolis, had drawn the attentions of burly, hopped-up and armed deprivators, ski-masked, head-stockinged."

Indeed, so bad a time of it is Ellerbee having, that during the next holdup of his liquor store, he gets shot to death and goes to heaven. From a distance, heaven "looked to Ellerbee rather like a theme park," but closer up he sees the heavenly choir singing "Oh Dem Golden Slippers," the angels with wings and halos, the children all wearing shoes. St. Peter is waiting at the pearly gates.

"It's wonderful," Ellerbee cries.

"We like it," St. Peter says.

"Oh, I do too," says Ellerbee. "I'm going to be very happy here."

"Go to Hell," St. Peter says "beatifically."

God Goofs

So begins Elkin's divine vaudeville comedy, a "triptych" of linked stories — "The Conventional Wisdom," in which Ellerbee goes to Hell, "the ultimate inner city," and finds out why ("You wanted I-Thou, I'll give you I-Thou," says God. "You took my name in vain . . . You thought heaven looked like a theme park!"); "The Bottom Line," in which God goofs and throws Jay Ladlehaus out of hell, thus making him history's first dead man ("So this is death. Well I'm disappointed. It's very boring."), and "The State of the Art," in which God appears before the Heavenly Host and tries to explain.

" 'Goodness,' a saint shouted. 'You get off on goodness.' "

" 'On Goodness? Me?' God laughed. 'On Goodness? Is that what you think? Were you born yesterday? You've been in the world. Is that how you explain trial and error, history by increment, God's long Slap and Tickle, His Indian-gift wrath? Goodness? No. It was Art! It was always Art. I work by the contrasts and metrics, by beats and the silences. It was all Art. Because it makes a better story is why . . . ' "

Yes, the book gets a little blasphemous at times. There's the scene in which God summons "His only begotten son," to ask his forgiveness for an erroneous smiting. (" 'I smote a man.' 'You — ?' 'He irritated me . . . I overreacted.' 'You smote him?' 'I already told you,' the Lord said irritably.") There's the scene in which Mary summons a cherub. 'You're the new boy,' said the Holy Mother.

" 'I'm Flanoy, Ma'am.'

'Flanoy, yes. How do you like Heaven, Flanoy.'

" '. . . . it's just that —'

" 'Yes?'

" 'It's so high.'

"The Holy Virgin smiled. 'Yes, Heaven is very high,' she said. 'Play something for us please, Flanoy.'

" 'Play?'

" 'Your music.'

" 'I'm only in the second book of Suzuki.' "

There's worse. This is, after all, the work of a man who is desperately trying to joke away death. The story also gets obscure at times, or else I simply missed the joke in Part II of Ladlehaus finding himself buried alive on the grounds of the Nick Capiapo High School, and able to communicate with the caretaker, Quiz, who doesn't want to answer back because he's worried about his blood pressure.

Day of Judgment

But then any little thing that may go wrong with "The Living End" is justified by the marvelously funny gags and sketches that lie in wait around the next corner. And even in the unlikely event that you get through the first 140 pages without cracking a smile, the novel is worth reading alone for its four-page vision of the Day of Judgment. "Bodies rose to the surface of the seas and began swimming. They were released from faded, colorless flags, stove ships, hidden pilings where they had snagged for years. They came up out of shoals and split sandbars. The drowned and murdered floated up from the bottoms of lakes, their faces and bodies in the same dishabille in which they had died. They seeped out of riverbanks, they surfaced in wells. A rising tide of the dead."

And God's final judgment, "short and sweet" ("there was not a bad seat in the house."): " 'Because I never found My audience.' He looked at the assembled dead, at the living billions anxious at ground zero. 'You gave me, some of you, your ooh's and aah's, the Jews' hooray and Catholics' Latin deference — all theology's pious wow. But I never found My audience.' He looked at . . . the damned. 'I gave you pain. You appreciate the miracle? To make it up out of thin air, deep, free-fall space, the gifted, driven atoms of remonstrance? Trickier than orange juice or the taste of Brie. Because I never found My audience . . . ' "

But what He does because He never found His audience needs the effect of the whole book to be appreciated. So please read it.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



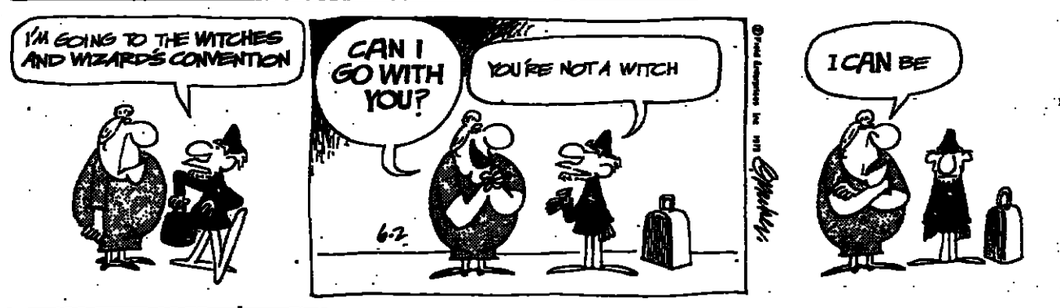
BEETLE BAILEY



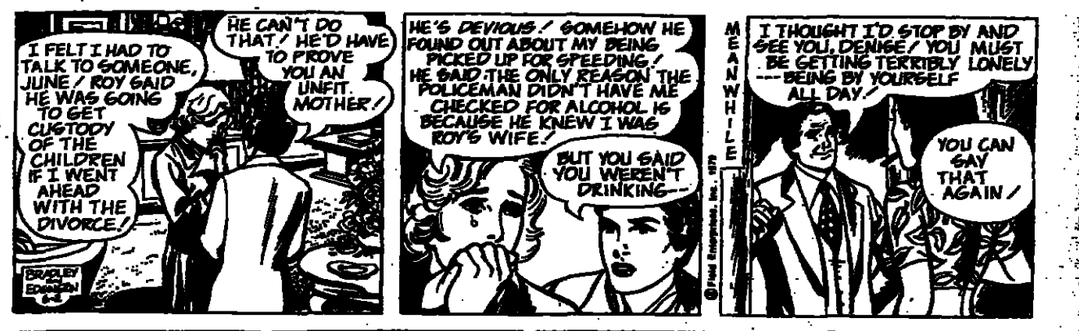
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



MEANWHILE

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

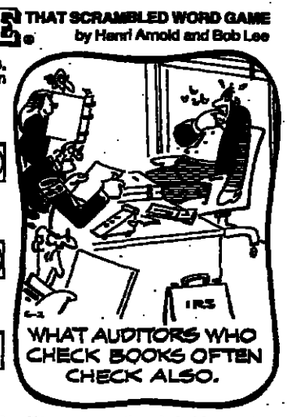
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SOONE

HOBOT

KOECIO

KEBDEC



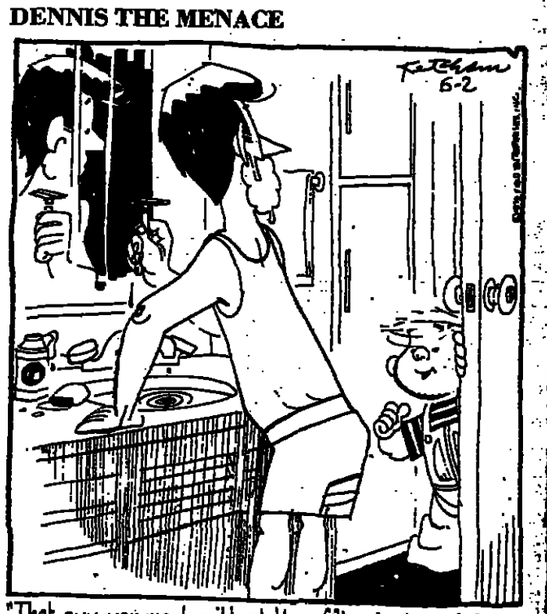
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HYENA IMPEL MOTHER ANSWER
Answer. What the dressmaker asked for preliminary payment — "PIN" MONEY

DENNIS THE MENACE



"That guy you work with at the office is downstairs. I gave him a clock to watch while he's waitin'."

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

Blue Records 6th Loss

Lopes, Garvey Lift Dodgers Past Giants

LOS ANGELES, June 1 (UPI) — Davey Lopes hit his third double of the game in the fourth inning with the bases loaded to key a seven-run rally as the Los Angeles Dodgers beat the San Francisco Giants last night, 12-10.

Steve Garvey drove in four runs for the Dodgers.

The Dodgers loaded the bases three times during the fourth and Dave Roberts was called in to rescue the loser, Vida Blue (6-6), who gave up nine runs in 3⅓ innings. Don Sutton (6-4) gained the victory after a shaky start, needing relief help from Bob Welch when the Giants scored five times in the seventh.

Garvey singled in two runs in the fourth, hit his ninth homer in the sixth and doubled in a run in the seventh. Lopes, who drove in two runs with his fourth-inning double, had also driven in a second inning run with a double.

The Giants took a 4-0 lead in the second on five singles and a walk. But the Dodgers got back three of the runs in the bottom of the inning. In the seventh the Giants scored five runs on seven hits. Johnnie LeMaster drove in three Giant runs and Larry Herndon two.

Expos 1, Phillies 0

In Montreal, Scott Sanderson pitched a six-hitter to give Montreal a 1-0 victory over Philadelphia. The Expos gave Sanderson his support in the first inning, scoring a run on Andre Dawson's double — off the first pitch from Larry Christenson (0-2) — a sacrifice by Rodney Scott and Warren Cromartie's sacrifice fly.

Cardinals 9, Mets 6

In St. Louis, Keith Hernandez batted in four runs with a homer and a triple and George Hendrick added a homer and three singles to pace St. Louis past New York, 9-6. Hernandez' three-run homer and Hendrick's solo shot helped give St. Louis a 5-0 lead and knock out the Met starter, Mike Scott (1-1), in the first.

Padres 3, Braves 1

In San Diego, Dave Winfield, now hitting .353, hit his 11th homer and raised his league-leading RBI total to 41, and Eric Rasmussen (2-5) and Rollie Fingers combined on a five-hitter to give San Diego a sweep of its four-game series with Atlanta, 3-1. Fingers earned his eighth save and chalked up his 1,000th career strikeout in the eighth.

Pirates 4, Cubs 3

In Pittsburgh, Tim Foli's two-out, bases-loaded single drove in the winning run in the 10th inning, lifting Pittsburgh to its fifth straight victory, a 4-3 decision over Chicago. Ed Ott led off the 10th with his third hit of the game, a single off Bruce Sutter (1-2). One out later, Phil Garner and pinch hitter Manny Sanguillen singled to load the bases. Ott was forced at the plate before Foli got his hit to center to give Bruce Kison (2-1) the victory. Larry Biittner and Bobby Murcer homered for the Cubs.

Astros 3, Reds 0

In Houston, Jose Cruz broke up a scoreless game in the sixth with a three-run homer and Rick Williams (2-1) scattered seven singles to help Houston beat Cincinnati, 3-0, and move into first place in the National League West.

Tigers 1, Blue Jays 0

In the American League, at Toronto, Pat Underwood pitched the Detroit Tigers to a 1-0 victory over brother Tom and the Toronto Blue Jays. Pat retired the first 12 batters and allowed only three hits: a fifth-inning double by Rico Carty, an eighth-inning single by Danny Ainge and a ninth-inning double by Alfredo Griffin that knocked him out of the game. Tom (0-7) pitched well, allowing just four hits until he made his fatal mistake, a gopher ball to Jerry Morales in the eighth.

Twins 13, A's 2

In Bloomington, Minn., Ron Jackson had three hits and drove in four runs — two with his eighth homer — and Jose Morales added three hits, including his second homer, as Minnesota defeated Oakland, 13-2. The winner, Paul Hartzell (2-3), allowed 12 hits in posting his second complete game of the year.

Brewers 5, Yankees 4

In Milwaukee, Paul Molitor's single delivered Robin Yount from third base with the bases loaded and none out in the bottom of the ninth, capping a three-run rally that put Milwaukee past New York, 5-4. Ray Burris (1-1) took the loss and Jerry Augustine (3-2) earned the victory.

Red Sox 3, Rangers 2

In Arlington, Texas, Jerry Remy singled home pinch-runner Jim Dwyer from second base with two out in the 12th, helping Boston snap a nine-game losing streak and beat Texas, 3-2. Dick Drago, who held the Rangers scoreless in a bases-loaded, one-out jam in the 11th, raised his record to 4-2. Sparky Lyle (3-4) took the loss.

Mariners 12, Angels 10

In Seattle, Bruce Bochte and Dan Meyer each hit three-run homers and combined for nine RBIs, negating a two-homer, five-RBI performance by California's Bobby Grich, as Seattle beat California, 12-1.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	30	18	.625	—
Boston	27	19	.587	2
Milwaukee	28	23	.549	3½
New York	26	23	.531	4½
Detroit	22	21	.512	5½
Cleveland	21	26	.447	8½
Toronto	12	36	.240	19

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	30	20	.600	—
Minnesota	27	19	.587	1
Texas	28	20	.583	1
Kansas City	28	21	.571	1½
Chicago	24	24	.500	5
Seattle	18	33	.353	12½
Oakland	17	33	.340	13

Thursday's Results

Minnesota 13, Oakland 2
Detroit 1, Toronto 0
Boston 3, Texas 2, 12 innings
Milwaukee 5, New York 4
Seattle 12, California 10

Friday's Games

Chicago (Barrios 4-2) at New York (Guidry 4-4 or Clay 0-1)
Boston (Stanley 4-3) at Minnesota (Koosman 7-2)
Baltimore (Stone 3-3) at Texas (Comer 4-4)
Milwaukee (Sorensen 6-5) at Kansas City (Busby 3-2)
Cleveland (Wise 4-5) at California (Frost 3-3)
Detroit (Billingham 5-3) at Oakland (McCatty 3-0)
Toronto (Jefferson 0-4) at Seattle (Mitchell 0-4)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	28	15	.651	—
Philadelphia	27	20	.574	3
St. Louis	24	19	.558	4
Pittsburgh	23	21	.523	5½
Chicago	19	25	.432	9½
New York	16	28	.364	12½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	29	23	.558	—
Cincinnati	26	22	.542	1
Los Angeles	26	26	.500	3
San Francisco	25	26	.490	3½
San Diego	24	29	.453	5½
Atlanta	18	31	.367	9½

Thursday's Results

Montreal 1, Philadelphia 0
St. Louis 9, New York 6
Los Angeles 12, San Francisco 10
San Diego 3, Atlanta 1
Houston 3, Cincinnati 0
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 3, 10 innings

Friday's Games

San Francisco (Nastu 2-2) at Chicago (Caudill 0-1)
San Diego (Jones 5-3) at Pittsburgh (Candelaria 4-3)
New York (Kabel 2-0) at Atlanta (Solomon 3-2)
Philadelphia (Carlton 6-5) at Cincinnati (Bonham 2-1)
Los Angeles (Messersmith 2-4) at St. Louis (Denny 3-4)
Montreal (Grimsley 4-3) at Houston (Richard 5-4)

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	000 000 000	0 6 0
Montreal	100 000 00x	1 3 0

Christenson, Reed (8) and Boone; Sanderson and Carter. W—Sanderson, 4-3. L—Christenson, 0-2.

New York	000 020 040	4 13 1
St. Louis	501 102 00x	9 17 0

Scott, Twitchell (1), Allen (5), Murray (8), Lockwood (9) and Stearns; Sykes, McEnaney (6), Brusa (8), Knowles (8) and Simmons, Swisher (7). W—Sykes, 4-3. L—Scott, 1-1. HRs—New York, Youngblood (8). St.Louis, Hernandez (5), Hendrick (4).

Atlanta	000 000 100	1 5 0
San Diego	001 002 00x	3 7 0

Matula, Garber (8) and Nolan; Rasmussen, Fingers (8) and Tenace. W—Rasmussen, 2-6. L—Matula, 2-4. HR—San Diego, Winfield (11).

San Francisco	040 000 501	10 17 2
Los Angeles	030 701 12x	12 16 3

Blue, Roberts (4), Mathis (7) and Sadek, Tamargo (6); Sutton, Welch (7) and Ferguson. W—Sutton, 6-4. L—Blue, 6-6. HR—Los Angeles, Garvey (9).

Chicago	010 100 010	0—3 11 0
Pittsburgh	020 001 000	1—4 13 0

Lamp, Tidrow (8), Sutter (9) and Foote, Blackwell (8); Blyleven, Reuss (7), Jackson (9), Kison (10) and Ott. W—Kison, 2-1. L—Sutter 1-2. HRs—Chicago, Buttner (1), Murcer (7).

Cincinnati	000 000 000	0 7 0
Houston	000 003 00x	3 10 0

Norman, Hume (6), Berben (8) and Bench; Williams and Ashby. W—Williams, 2-1. L—Norman, 2-5. HR—Houston, Cruz (4).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland	002 000 000	2 12 2
Minnesota	220 420 02x	13 13 0

Langford, Hamilton (1), Norris (3), Todd (8) and Newman; Hartzell and Wynegar. W—Hartzell, 3-3. L—Langford, 1-8. HRs—Minnesota, Morales (2), Jackson (8).

Detroit	000 000 010	1 6 0
Toronto	000 000 000	0 3 0

P.Underwood, Tobik (9), Miller (9) and Parrish; T.Underwood and Cerone. W—P.Underwood, 1-0. L—T. Underwood, 0-7. HR—Detroit, Morales (4).

New York	011 001 100	4 10 0
Milwaukee	000 000 203	5 12 2

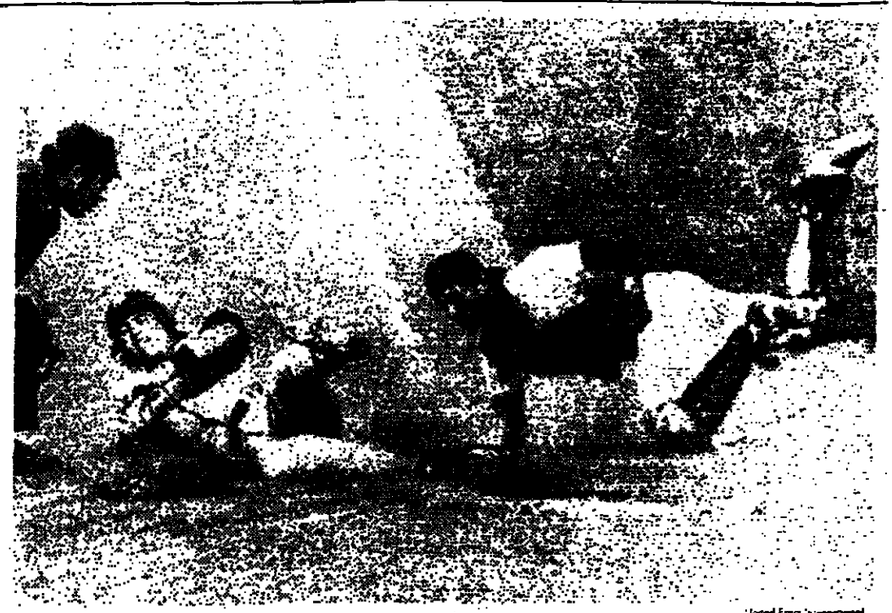
Tiant, Clay (7), Burris (9), R.Davis (9) and Munson; Slaton, Rautzhan (7), Augustine (8) and Moore. W—Augustine, 3-2. L—Burris, 1-1. HRs—New York, Jackson (10). Milwaukee, Ogilvie (10).

Boston	000 001 010	001—3 8 1
Texas	100 000 001	000—2 10 2

Eckersley, Campbell (9), Drago (11) and Allenson; O'Berry (12); Matlack, Lyle (10) and Sundberg. Roberts (10). J.Ellis (12). W—Drago, 4-3. L—Lyle, 3-4. HRs—Boston, Rice (7). Texas, Grubb (6).

California	110 312 002	10 12 2
Seattle	100 053 03x	12 11 2

Tanana, Clear (5), D.Miller (8) and Dolvins; Abbott, Montague (5), McLaughlin (6), Rawley (9) and Cox. W—McLaughlin, 3-2. L—Clear, 4-1. HRs—California, Grich 2 (9), Baylor (10). Seattle, Meyer (4), Bochte (6).



United Press International

Bucky Dent of the Yankees slides under the tag of Charlie Moore as he scores from third base on a fly ball hit by Willie Randolph in the third inning of the Brewers' 5-4 victory over New York.

Worst Team in NHL

Cherry to Coach Rockies

DENVER, June 1 (UPI) — Don Cherry, who led the Boston Bruins to four straight division titles, has been hired as coach of the Colorado Rockies, the worst team in the National Hockey League.

The specifics of the long-term contract with the Rockies were not disclosed, but the salary was said to be $150,000 a year over five seasons, which would make him the highest-paid coach in pro hockey.

The Rockies' general manager, Ray Miron, and president, Armand Pohan, are said to have worked out the agreement with Cherry this week in Dallas.

"A new era begins for the Colorado Rockies," Pohan said in announcing the hiring of Cherry as coach. "Don Cherry is not simply the best available coach in the NHL. In our opinion he is the best coach to lead our team to a title."

Cherry said that he had admired the Rockies' tenacity on the ice last season and that he welcomed the challenge of building the team into a championship club.

"I never saw a player here who would quit," Cherry said of the Rockies. "I liked the town. And I liked the challenge too."

'Philosophical Differences'

Miron said he contacted Cherry last Friday after it was announced the previous day that the Bruins had terminated Cherry's contract. The reason given by the Bruins was "philosophical differences" between Cherry and the Boston management.

Cherry guided Boston to a 43-23-14 record last season. The Bruins defeated Pittsburgh in the quarterfinals of the Stanley Cup playoffs, then lost to Montreal in seven games in the semifinals.

Cherry had a 231-105-64 record in five seasons at Boston. The Bruins won the Adams Division title the past four years, reaching the Stanley Cup finals twice and the semifinals twice.

Sampson, Basketball Standout, Chooses University of Virginia

HARRISONBURG, Va., June 1 (WP) — Ralph Sampson, the most sought-after high school basketball player since Moses Malone, yesterday ended months of speculation by announcing that he would attend the University of Virginia.

The 7-foot-4 sensation disclosed his choice at a news conference in his high school gymnasium here. About 75 members of the news media and Sampson's family and friends were present.

"It has been a hard decision for me," Sampson said. "This morning, I still didn't know where I was going. I had narrowed it down between Kentucky and Virginia.

"Kentucky is better known for its basketball program than Virginia, but Virginia is in a strong conference. Charlottesville is a small city, a lot like Harrisonburg."

Sampson arrived at the gym minutes before the press conference and informed the Harrisonburg coach, Roger Bergey, of his decision. Bergey and an assistant coach immediately telephoned the four head coaches of the colleges that were among Sampson's finalists to inform them of the player's decision. In addition to Kentucky and Virginia, Sampson last month named Virginia Tech and North Carolina as his final four.

Between 180 and 200 scchools had vied for the services of Sampson. He first cut the list to 16, then to seven and, finally, to four.

Sampson averaged 29.5 points and 20.4 rebounds last season as he led the Blue Streaks to their second consecutive Virginia State AA title. For his four-year high school career, Sampson scored 1,699 points, pulled down 1,299 rebounds and blocked 475 shots in 83 games.

Borg, Vilas Win in Paris; Ashe, Wade, Barker Upset

PARIS, June 1 (IHT) — Bjorn Borg, Guillermo Vilas, Eddie Dibbs and Brian Gottfried all advanced today in the French Open tennis championships, while Arthur Ashe was eliminated.

Borg, growing stronger with each match, defeated Ray Moore, 6-3, 6-0, to move into the last 16 of the tournament.

Borg, the top seed and defending champion, began to show flashes of the sharpness and all-court running that has won him three titles on the clay courts of Roland Garros, but still lacked the form he will need to beat Jimmy Connors who, although idle today, is marching much more convincingly through the lower half of the draw.

Although 14 U.S. players reached the third round, their ranks were thinned when Arthur Ashe, at 36 the oldest competitor here, fell, 5-7, 7-6, 6-2, 6-3, to 19-year-old Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia.

Top Junior

Lendl, who won the Rome, Paris and Wimbledon junior titles last year to make him the world's top junior player, matched Ashe for strategy and showed that 17 years is too much to give away in a punishing best-of-five clash.

The other upsets came in the women's singles, in which Virginia Wade and Sue Barker were beaten by Czechoslovak opponents. Renata Tomanova, the losing finalist here three years ago, put out Wade, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2, and Hana Mandlikova defeated Barker, 7-6, 2-6, 6-1.

Vilas, the 1977 champion, won, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3, over Christophe Roger-Vasselin, one of the rising French players.

The tall Frenchman pleased the big partisan crowd on the center court by extending Vilas and was several times within a point of a service break in the later stages of the second set. But Vilas held on and played his best strokes on the big points.

Dibbs, whose patient baseline tactics are well suited to the slow clay courts, downed another young Frenchman, Christophe Freys, 6-0, 6-4, 6-3.

Gottfried eliminated Kim Warwick, 6-2, 6-0, 6-4.

Mayer Defeats Noah

Gene Mayer, the younger brother of Sandy Mayer, completed a remarkable comeback to defeat Yannick Noah, 2-6, 0-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

When the match began last night, Noah took the first two sets quickly and appeared racing toward victory. But Mayer won a set before play was halted for the night, and took control when the match was resumed today.

Stan Smith scored one of the fastest victories of the day, breezing past John Yuill of South Africa, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

In other women's matches, Ilana Kloss was the victim of a stomach virus that has been affecting some players during the opening week of the championships and was forced to retire after losing the first set, 6-0, to Ruta Gerulaitis in her second-round match.

Anne Smith defeated Sherry Acker, 6-1, 6-0, and Betty Stove outlasted Brigitte Simon, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3.

After a damp day yesterday, the sun returned and French fans were out in the thousands, crowding the alleys between the courts.



Guillermo Vilas

SECOND ROUND RESULTS

Men

Guillermo Vilas, Argentina, def. Christophe Roger-Vasselin, France, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3; Eddie Dibbs, U.S. def. Christophe Freyss, France, 6-0, 6-4, 6-3; Brian Gottfried, U.S., def. Kim Warwick, Australia, 6-2, 6-0, 6-4; Stan Smith, U.S., def. John Yuill, South Africa, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1; Gene Mayer, U.S., def. Yannick Noah, France, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; Victor Pecci, Paraguay, def. Pavel Slozil, Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 7-6, 6-3, 6-4; Corrado Barazzutti, Italy, def., Colin Dowdeswell, Rhodesia, 6-7, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3; Manuel Orantes, Spain, def. Bohdan Ulrych, Hungary, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2; Jean-Francois Caillie, France, def. Brian Teacher, U.S., 7-6, 1-6, 7-5.

Women

Betty Stove, Netherlands, def. Brigitte Simon, France, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3; Ruta Gerulaitis, U.S., def. Ilana Kloss, South Africa, 6-0, retired; Anne Smith, U.S., def. Sherry Acker, U.S., 6-1, 6-0; Louise Allen, U.S., def. Elle Vessies, Netherlands, 6-1, 6-7, 6-3; Regina Marsikova, Czechoslovakia, def. Lele Forood, U.S., 6-3, 6-2; Wendy Turnbull, Australia, def. Jeanne Duvall, U.S., 6-3, 6-3; Renata Tomanova, Czechoslovakia, def. Virginia Wade, Britain, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2; Lucia Romanov, Romania, def. Kathy May Teacher, U.S., 6-1, 6-4; Hana Mandlikova, Czechoslovakia, def. Sue Barker, Britain, 7-6, 2-6, 6-1.

THIRD ROUND RESULTS

Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia, def. Arthur Ashe, U.S., 5-7, 7-6, 6-2, 6-3; Jose Higueras, Spain, def. Bruce Manson, U.S., 6-2, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2; Bjorn Borg, Sweden, def. Ray Moore, South Africa, 6-3, 6-1, 6-0.

McEnroe Aims for Wimbledon

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, June 1 (NYT) — John Patrick McEnroe Jr., the third-best tennis player in the world, has a mass of Pan curls that restrains with an Alice in Wonderland bandeau when he is on the court. His eyes are blue and the barely discernable darkness of his upper lip is either the optimistic beginning of a moustache or testimony that he has not yet begun to have.

He also has a bankroll of $6,000 won during the first five months of 1979 playing a game he has enjoyed for 12 of his 20 years. That's about $4,000 less than the winnings of Bjorn Borg, the number one player, and 14,000 less than Jimmy Connors has collected.

"There's a lot of money in this," McEnroe said, "probably much, but I'm not complaining."

"I want to win Wimbledon," he said. "I don't care about the money. I'd play there for nothing. I have to win it because that's what I aimed about from the beginning. I suppose Wimbledon seemed big to me than Forest Hills because it seemed so far away. Forest Hills was only 15 minutes from our house and I was a ball boy there." He remembered fact amused him. "I was all boyed for Borg," he said.

Skipping French Open

The young capitalist was in Manhattan in connection with one of those trash sports productions that television keeps putting on the air to prove that somebody who is invited in one field can be hopeless in another. This one is called a World Invitational Rackets Championship" and it was filmed in San Diego recently with stars of squash, table-tennis, racquetball, badminton and badminton playing one another at the four racket games in which they don't excel. McEnroe collected $6,000 for finishing third behind Sharif Khan, the perennial squash champion. He has been resting a pulled muscle since then and is skipping the French Open this week in Paris.

When McEnroe joined the professionals a year ago, he brought along a reputation as an apprentice brat with a chance to become as obnoxious as Ilie Nastase or Jimmy Connors. Maturing as a competitor of world class, he seems also to be maturing emotionally. Sitting relaxed while relay teams of interviewers took him on the other day, he was articulate and mannerly, self-assured without being arrogant, candid without being abrasive.

"How is your temper?" he was asked.

"Compared to what?" he said.

"To Nasty."

"Great."

"To Borg?"

"Not so good. I don't think I get angry at opponents."

"At galleries?"

"Well, if somebody applauds when I double-fault, I don't appreciate that. My head will swing around instantly. I want to see who it is. I'd like to walk over and ask him why, but then the whole crowd would get on me. I'll never be like Borg. If I miss a shot, I've got to make a face. Even in practice. I'll make a face."

"Have you come to expect different treatment from crowds at different places?"

"It depends. In Rome, playing against Panatta? You can't breathe. But you can say anything because they don't understand you."

Learning for Fun

McEnroe was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, where his father was in the Air Force, but he grew up in Douglaston, New York. When he was eight he and his parents took up tennis at the Douglaston Club a block from home. When he was 10, John could defeat his father.

"It's not a job to me," he said. "I work at it but it's not like going to work from nine to five. I enjoy playing. The money is nice but if I didn't enjoy it I wouldn't still be playing."

In 1977, the 18-year-old McEnroe was the youngest ever to reach the semifinals at Wimbledon. Connors beat him. In last year's U.S. Open, Connors again took him out in the semifinals. A month ago McEnroe defeated both Borg and Connors on his way to the World Championship Tennis title in Dallas.

"It was nice to beat Connors," he said, "because they had been saying I had a psychological block where he was concerned. Did I? I don't know. When I was losing to him, I'd always find myself on the defensive, and I like to attack. It helps when you get a convincing victory like in Dallas, just in case the trouble really was mental.

"It was something like that the first few months after I turned pro. I'd get to the quarters or semis and that was as far as I could go. I began to wonder if it was as far as I'd ever get. I simply had to refuse to admit to losing.

"I still can't accept losing. I know now that nobody can be at his best all around the year but I won't accept losing just because I'm tired. You want it to be that if you lose, it's the other guy beating you."

In the judgment of that knowlegeable Roman, consensus, McEnroe is the player of tomorrow. Some authorities feel that tomorrow has already arrived but the young man demurs. "I don't consider myself number one because I beat Connors and Borg," he said. "You've got to win Wimbledon or the Open before you can do that. I think I belong right where the computer puts me — number three."

Almost 40, But Not Giving Up

Time Running Out for Davalillo

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., June 1 (UPI) — Two years ago, the Los Angeles Dodgers plucked Vic Davalillo from the Mexican League and gave the diminutive major league veteran one more shot at the big time.

Davalillo returned the favor by batting .313 for the Dodgers as a pinch hitter in Los Angeles' 1977 stretch drive to the National League pennant, then came back last season with a .312 average as the Dodgers again wound up in the World Series against the New York Yankees.

But with the Dodgers struggling in fourth place in the National League West this season and the source of the problem pinpointed in the bullpen, it became obvious that Los Angeles needed pitching more than it did hitting.

So, when the high-priced relief artist Terry Forster came off the disabled list recently, the Dodgers decided to ship Davalillo to their AAA farm club, Albuquerque, in the Pacific Coast League.

Always Optimistic

Davalillo, who will turn 40 on July 31, knows that he's running out of time, and that the Dodgers may not place the telephone call that will return him to Chavez Ravine. But the Cabimas, Venezuela, native remains as unflappable as he was on that April day in 1963, when he began as a rookie with the Cleveland Indians.

"If the club [Los Angeles] doesn't take me back up before the end of this year, I will find my way to another ballclub," said Davalillo, who made his debut in Albuquerque by hitting three singles and driving in two runs.

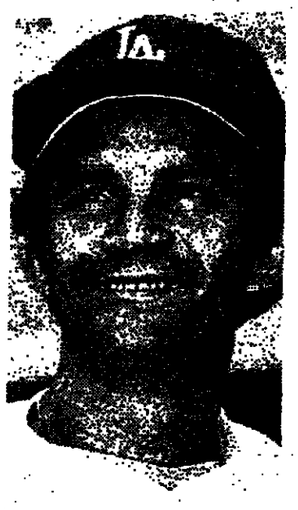
Davalillo, who owns a lifetime average of .280, also says that he is not going to spend time worrying about whether or not he returns to Los Angeles this season.

"I am not thinking about a call up," he said. "I am going to play the best I can for the club I'm with now."

After spending six years with Cleveland, Davalillo played for California, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Oakland. He was on the world championship Pirates team in 1971 and on the Oakland championship team of 1973.

Attractive Average

After being released by Oakland midway through the 1974 season, Davalillo spent the next three years in the Mexican League, playing at Cordoba, Puebla and Aguascalientes, where his .384 batting average in 1977 caught the attention of the Dodgers, who were looking for a left-handed pinch hitter.



Vic Davalillo

It was Davalillo's pinch hit bunt single in the third game of the 1977 playoff series with Philadelphia that ignited a Dodger rally that eventually sent Los Angeles into the World Series.

Perhaps with that in mind, the Dodgers chose not to simply release Davalillo, but instead offered him the trip to Albuquerque. With lefthanded hitters such as Rick Monday, Reggie Smith, Johnny Oates, Von Joshua and Derrel Thomas in the Dodger dugout, Davalillo knows the road back will be tougher this time.

And although he does not rule out the possibility of returning to play in Venezuela, Davalillo has no doubts about where he wants to wind up his career.

"I been to the big leagues," he says, "I want to finish there."

Transactions

BASEBALL

National League

SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS—Placed Ed Halicki, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Called up Greg Minton, pitcher.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

MILWAUKEE BUCKS—Traded John Gianelli, center, to the New Jersey Nets for Harvey Catchings, center-forward, and the eighth pick in the first round of the 1979 draft.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

BALTIMORE COLTS—Traded Calvin O'Neal, linebacker, to the Tampa Bay Buccaneers for an undisclosed 1980 draft choice.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Signed Dennis Dent, wide receiver, and Ralph Polirtis, halfback.

TAMPA BAY BUCCANEERS—Traded Charlie White, running back, to the San Diego Chargers for an undisclosed future draft choice.

Canadian Football League

HAMILTON TIGER-CATS—Announced the retirement of Bruce Holland, defensive tackle. Signed Paul Kirkpatrick, cornerback. Released Larry Dostal, running back; Bob Ferguson, center; Peter Hepburn, linebacker; Mike Katarincic and Bob Stacey, defensive backs; Phil Ridley, fullback; and Trevor Kennerd, kicker.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

LOS ANGELES KINGS—Signed Charlie Simmer, left wing, to a multi-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA FLYERS—Announced the retirement of Bernie Parent, goaltender.

Russians Ready to Build First Golf Course — With U.S. Help

CRAMENTO, Calif., June 1 (UPI) — as taken almost five years of delicate tiations between Americans and Rus- but success appears near.

ey aren't talking about a disarmament ement or a peace treaty. The subject is f course.

e course would be the first in the Soviion, where until recently golf was un- to all but a few people. The Rus- are not taking the project lightly, es- lly since they must rely on U.S. know-

late 1973, U.S. businessman Armand mer suggested the project to Leonid nev, the Soviet president, during dis- ons about building a world trade cen- Moscow, and he offered U.S. help. nev had asked what kind of recre- al facilities would appeal to visiting essmen.

ce Brezhnev approved the idea, ef- to make the golf course a reality have marred by long delays — some unex- d — on the part of the Russians. ver, a site for the course has been chosen and ground-breaking may take place this summer.

The course, to be built next to a collective farm just west of Moscow, initially will be used by visiting businessmen, diplomats and tourists.

But the Soviet government clearly intends to open the course to the Russian people after they learn the game.

Designing the course is a world-renowned golf-course architect, Robert Trent Jones, who has worked on more than 300 courses, and his son, Robert Jr., who has done more than 80.

The younger Jones, a participant in the negotiations since their start in mid-1974, said that his Palo Alto firm is planning the construction and will provide on-site advice to the Russians, who will do the work.

"The negotiations have been very slow," Jones said in Sacramento. "They don't tell us why there are delays. Since it's such a new idea, it's taken quite a bit of discussion within the Russian bureaucracy."

Jones said that American participants in the project have had to overcome numerous obstacles, including the bad image that golf had with the Communist leaders.

Jones said that they viewed golf as "a capitalist game" or a "sport of the elite" that was played only by rich, old men.

During negotiations, he said, it was stressed to the Russians that 65 percent of the golf courses in the United States are public facilities used by people of all ages.

Jones said that it took four years for his firm to obtain from the Russians a topographical map of the course's site — a tool essential in designing the course.

"I think the reason it took so long to get the map is that they don't give maps of their properties very often to foreigners," he said. "When we got the map last September, it meant that all levels of the Soviet bureaucracy had approved the concept of a golf course and its location."

Jones said that lack of Russian knowledge about golf also caused difficulties.

He said that a typographical error in a figure on the acreage needed for the course set the project back one year. He said the Russians mistakenly thought that only 20 acres would be needed, when it was 160. The larger acreage, he said, required a lengthy Soviet approval process.

"You can't assume anything when dealing with them," Jones said. "They just don't have any fundamental knowledge of golf. They didn't even know the size of the holes."

He said that when he brought a set of golf clubs to Moscow as a gift for the mayor, customs officials "thought the clubs were some sort of advanced hockey stick."

Jones said that Russian officials originally indicated a desire for the course to be completed at the time of the 1980 summer Olympic games at Moscow.

Jones said that if construction starts this summer, the course probably will be completed by 1982. He said it normally takes two years to build a course but he is figuring on an extra year because Russian workers have never handled such a project.

He said the par-72 course will be of "championship caliber" but that it will will be designed with wide fairways and fairly open greens to "give Russian beginners a chance."

The course will include a clubhouse, which Jones jokingly calls a "comrade house." A hotel is being built nearby.

Acting as liaison between Americans and the Soviet government on the project negotiations is Vladimir Kuznetzov, a Russian ambassador who taught himself golf while serving in Malaysia.

"I call him the Russian champion because he is the probably the only golfer in Russia," said Jones, who gives Kuznetzov a large share of the credit for moving the negotiations forward.

Jones said that he expects to be invited to Russia soon to work out final details for getting construction under way. He said the government has indicated it would like to build more courses in other cities.

"I have every confidence that when the Russians get the course, they will be very proud of it, and all will be out there trying to hit the ball," Jones said.



Art Buchwald

Are We With You, Senator Hayakawa?

WASHINGTON — When it was revealed that California's Sen. S.I. Hayakawa fell asleep during a White House meeting on his state's oil crisis a few weeks ago a lot of people were shocked.

I think Hayakawa did the right thing. There is nothing that can put anyone to sleep faster than people talking about the gasoline shortage. When government officials start discussing it, you might as well get in some sack time, because whatever they tell you, they'll change their minds the next day.


Buchwald

President Carter believes the oil companies are responsible for the shortage.

The president doesn't believe it's the oil companies, but the American people, who are not taking the oil crisis seriously.

Mr. Carter said the people who are really responsible are members of Congress.

* * *

Are you getting drowsy yet? If not, stay with me.

Decontrolling oil should be the incentive to our nation's fuel industry to look for new oil.

We've got to conserve our fuel resources and the only way to do this is to charge more for the product.

Americans will pay any price for gasoline, and therefore the only people to gain by high prices will be the oil companies.

We can save billions of barrels of oil a day if people would take mass transit.

Mass transit doesn't work.

The farmers should have first priority on our fuel resources.

States which depend on tourism must be given more consideration for gasoline allocations than states that do not.

At the same time, industrial states must be assured of enough fuel to keep their factories humming.

* * *

For those who are still awake, let's keep going.

The Department of Energy has ordered refineries to cut back on making gasoline for cars and start stockpiling heating oil.

The Department of Energy has just changed its mind and is now urging refineries to continue making gasoline.

Things should be better in June than they were in May.

June will probably be worse than May and so will every month that doesn't have an R in it.

Please don't smoke in bed while reading this article as you may fall asleep and start a fire.

* * *

Where were we?

Oh yes. The CIA and the Department of Energy and the oil companies cannot seem to agree on how much oil reserves there really are.

Mexico is still mad at Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and that's why we can't get Acapulco crude.

It is still cheaper to send Alaskan oil to Japan than it is to Houston.

The OPEC countries will probably raise the price of crude again, and therefore we shouldn't send them any wheat.

There is no gas shortage.

There is a gas shortage.

The oil companies are holding back.

The oil companies can't do any more until the environmental laws are changed.

California will get more oil.

California will get less.

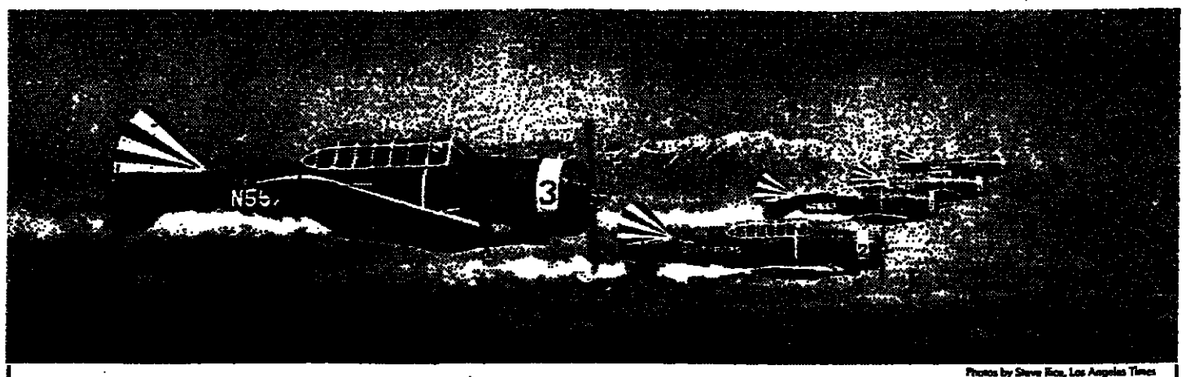
God only knows how much California will get.

Good night, David — Good night, S.I. Hayakawa.

Mozart Manuscript Is Found in Bavaria

BONN (Reuters) — A revised version of Mozart's motet "Exsultate, Jubilate," with amendments in the composer's hand has been found in Bavaria, the West German Research Society has reported.

The government-sponsored institute said the manuscript, found in the collection of St. Jacob's Church in Wasserburg, contained a number of pencil corrections unmistakably by Mozart.



Photos by Steve Rice, Los Angeles Times

Greg Stinis' precision team of five AT-6 World War II trainers spell out their message, part of which is shown below.

Skytyping: Precision Puffing

By Sylvia Townsend

LONG BEACH, Calif. — Whenever it's warm and sunny, Greg Stinis is sure to be busy.

While everybody else flocks to the beach, Stinis and his crew climb into the cockpits of their aging airplanes, roar two or three miles up and advertise suntan lotions, cars, beverages, even newspapers.

It's called "skytyping," and it's done with a computer, special biodegradable smoke, precision flying, and a patent held by Stinis' father, Andy.

Flying an AT-6 built a year before he was born, the 38-year-old Stinis leads a five-plane squadron above the beaches at about 140 miles an hour.

A computer in his plane, linked by radio with mechanisms in the other planes, commands the puffs of smoke to be emitted as the planes fly in parallel formation. In about 90 seconds, a five-mile-long message has been streamed across the sky.

It has cost the advertiser $250 and can be seen from 20 to 35 miles away for from 5 to 30 minutes, depending on atmospheric conditions.

Stinis said only two places in the U.S. offer this computer-age version of old-fashioned skywriting — his Skytypers Inc., at Long Beach Municipal Airport, and another company in New York.

Skytyping is 17 times faster than skywriting, Stinis explained, which means that longer messages can be completed before the smoke starts to disappear.

But Stinis can wheel his old World War II trainer through the sky alone and spell out words in script the traditional way, too. It takes more skill to skywrite, said Stinis.

While the computer does all the complicated work in skytyping, a skywriter has to spell out his words upside down and backwards, requiring tricky turns and maneuvers, he said.

© *Los Angeles Times*



PEOPLE: *Skydiver Plunges Into Record Martini*

W.C. Fields would have loved it. **Bruce Bradshaw** took a dive from 3,500 feet, opened his chute, and landed smack in the middle of a 10-foot pool — filled with gin and vermouth. The Guinness Book of World Records certified the target as the world's largest martini, concocted in honor of an Urbana, Ill., restaurant's first anniversary. Skydiver Bradshaw brought his own olive — tied to his leg. There was no report of his condition after he swam out of his drink.

* * *

A statue of the late Chinese Premier **Chou En-lai** now graces the front of a fertilizer factory in Hamhung, North Korea, according to a North Korean radio broadcast monitored in Tokyo. The unveiling was accompanied by a grand ceremony, attended by President **Kim Il Sung** of North Korea, Chou's widow **Deng Yingchao**, former Cambodian head of state **Norodom Sihanouk** and his wife, **Monique**, and other officials, the broadcast said. Pyongyang radio said the factory was once visited by the late premier.

* * *

Richard Nixon may have a day in court. The former president may be subpoenaed to give a deposition in a libel suit filed by convicted Watergate conspirator **Howard Hunt**, according to Hunt's lawyer. The suit was filed in Miami against the authors of the book "Coup d'Etat," which theorizes that Nixon and Hunt were involved in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, the assassination of President **John Kennedy** and the Watergate break-in. Hunt's attorney, **Ellis Rubin** of Miami, said that the suit will provide "the chance to ask Nixon what he's never been asked before about Watergate: How much he knew and when he knew it?"

* * *

Author **James Clavell** unveiled a new "Shogun" — appropriately, in Tokyo — telling a press conference that the film based on his best seller "will be an introduction to your world for all the Western world." Clavell, who says a passage in his daughter's textbook about a 17th-century British seaman-turned-Samurai was the seed of his epic novel, is producing the film version for Paramount on a budget of $13.6 million. **Richard Chamberlain** will be cast as **John Blackthorne** — the Englishman marooned in Japan and pressed into service of the crafty Sho Toranaga. The Shogun role goe Japanese actor **Toshiro Mif** Shooting on Japanese locations gins June 6.

* * *

The **Duchess of Windsor** is slo recovering after treatment fo bacterial infection. A bulletin f the American Hospital of Paris her condition "is improving on whole." The duchess, 82, was mitted to the hospital on May for the second time in t months.

* * *

The only "love" between P **John Paul II** and actress Ha Kwiatkowska a "love of po and a love freedom." Polish film says. Mrs. Kw kowska, 57, in Cracow she and the ish-born pon studied toget in high sch and pursued t educations in the underground ing the Nazi occupation that be in 1939. However, she said that far as their relationship went, she discounted a story of a mance carried in the Italian zine Panorama. The magazine scribed Mrs. Kwiatkowska Karol Wojtyla's youthful s heart.


AP
Halina Kwiatkowska

* * *

Quotes — rock star **Elton J** back in London after a triump tour of the Soviet Union: "W went there with the typical p ganda in our heads. We took nopoly games and backgam expecting to be locked up in rooms every night. But it was the opposite. We went everyw The people were tremendous. got drunk every night and lis to 'Sex Pistols' records. The bad experience I had was hangover." . . . University of nois sports psychologist R Martens, addressing the an meeting of the Boys' Clubs America in St. Louis and sugge that bananas, rather than trop and medals, be awarded to y people in organized athletics: you leave a banana on a m three or four days, you k what'll happen to it. You're be to eat the banana when you g That's my message."

—SAMUEL JUST

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